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COLD STORAGE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The government of Cape Colony, South Africa, contemplates the erection of cold storage depots in all the ports and in the principal trade centers of that country, and the purchase of a large number of refrigerator cars for its railroad lines. The growing movement among the South Africans to form agricultural co-operative associations also tends toward the increase of cold storage facilities. American manufacturers in this line should give prompt attention to this opportunity for getting foreign orders.

REGISTERED BEEF CATTLE FOR SOUTH.

The big sale of registered Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle which is to take place in November at the Sumner County Fair Association grounds at Gallatin, Tenn., is announced to be the first big sale of registered beef cattle ever attempted in the South. It is said that the backers of this movement will attempt to boom the introduction of the best beef breeds into all parts of the South, and that they expect big results from their work. If this sale is a success, a series of sales will be inaugurated to follow it.

CHANCE FOR COTTONSEED MEAL.

In consequence of the recent drought in western Austria, Bavaria, and eastern Switzerland, the government of Austria-Hungary, has prohibited the export of fodder for cattle in the shape of clover, hay, oats, or corn, as the supplies in that country are already insufficient, in view of the prospective failure of the second semi-annual harvest. This action on the part of the Austrian government has caused dismay in agricultural circles in southeastern Germany and eastern Switzerland, where the cattle breeders are accustomed to draw upon Austria for their fodder supplies; hence the outlook for the coming winter is very bad, unless supplies can be obtained elsewhere.

This is an occasion of which American farmers might well avail themselves to introduce American fodder supplies into the district mentioned, and United States Consul-General Wright, of Munich, gives the names and addresses of two of the largest firms in this line in Munich: Geist & Breuninger, Bayerstrasse 8, and Alois Deiglmayr, Sendlingerstrasse 10-11.

OVERDOING THE TAX BUSINESS

Press dispatches from the State of Mississippi the other day announced that there was just 76 cents left in the State treasury, and that the State officials did not know where the money was coming from to pay their salaries. This is probably one of the reasons for a very peculiar proceeding in that State, which is involving cotton oil companies in a serious manner. An illustration of it is the present attempt to make the Newton Cotton Oil Company pay taxes four separate and distinct times on the same property. The feeders at the public crib must have money somehow, and the cotton oil concerns look like "easy money" to them, evidently.

The question comes up in the case of the Newton Cotton Oil Company, recently organized. The mill has the privilege in its charter of doing an oil mill business, a fertilizer business, running an ice plant and a cotton gin. Each of these occupations is separately taxed by the privilege law, and while all of them are carried on by the mill under one charter, and under the same cap-

ital, it appears that the mill must pay a separate privilege tax for running each business.

The question of exactly how much tax to pay is what is worrying the mill people. If they do not satisfy the law their contracts are invalidated, and they could not sue or collect on any of them. They are therefore anxious to ascertain exactly how much taxes to pay. Oil mills and fertilizer plants are taxed according to the amount of capital stock invested. Gins and ice plants are taxed in proportion to their running capacity. The concern has a capital of nearly \$200,000, which is invested in the entire business.

The attorney general is asked to settle the question of how much taxes should be paid for each privilege, and whether one tax would cover the whole. It seems probable, as they "need the money," that the finding will be for payment of a tax in each case. There are quite a number of similarly situated concerns in the State, and it is said an attempt will be made to "hold up" all of them.

BAD NEW YORK MEAT BLAZE

One of the worst fires in the history of the meat business in New York city started on Thursday night in the old Gansevoort Market neighborhood at 14th street and Tenth avenue. The big branch plants of the Cudahy Packing Company and T. H. Wheeler & Co. were put out of business and practically their entire stocks of meats and provisions were destroyed, as well as the interior of the buildings occupied by them. The big refrigerating and electric light plant of Conron Brothers was also damaged, and had to be shut down. Neighboring houses, including the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Armour & Company, Morris & Co., the G. H. Hammond Co., and the big Conron poultry house were damaged somewhat by water, but continued to do business.

The entire block, from 13th to 14th streets, on Tenth avenue, and extending back on both streets, is controlled by the Conron Bros. Company, which has erected new buildings and an elaborate cold storage and light plant. Cold air and electric light are furnished by the Conron Bros. Company to all the meat and provision houses in the block. The fire was discovered by the engineer in the Cud-

ahy building at 454-456 West 14th street, about 10 P. M. Thursday. It had then gained great headway.

Several hundred tons of coal stored in the power plant caught fire and dense smoke added to the difficulty. Several alarms were sent in, and Fire Chief Croker, who took charge, was himself injured while fighting the fire. Many firemen were sent to hospitals, overcome by smoke.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the fire, which had wrecked the Cudahy and Wheeler plants, spread to the basements of the neighboring stores and did much damage there. It was late in the forenoon before it was under control. The difficulty was in putting out the fire in the big coal pile. The whole block looked like a wreck from fire, smoke and water, but all the firms opened up for business except Cudahy and Wheeler. The stocks of meats in the basement cold stores were ruined by water and smoke, and the boilers of the Conron refrigerating and lighting plant were half submerged by water. It will be several days before these plants can be put in shape to give service to the various firms dependent on them. The total loss was very heavy, covered by insurance.

STRIKERS OUT IN THE COLD

These have been cold and cheerless days for the ex-strikers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America in the various packing centres. Striking in the face of arbitration offers, and then violating peace agreements after they were made, the men lost all claim to consideration, and they have received their due. When the strike was declared off a fortnight ago the men expected to be received with open arms by their old employers, though they had surrendered unconditionally.

Even utter defeat did not destroy their arrogance. But it has had a hard blow since, for comparatively few of the men have been taken back in many of the centres. Instead of finding their jobs waiting for them, the agitators found others in their places, filling them satisfactorily and anxious to stay. The "open shop" card was up in most of the packing plants. The union men could wear their union buttons if they liked, but they were no longer a badge of authority or superiority.

Tried Thug Methods Again.

This state of things was galling to the defeated strikers. In Chicago some of them attempted old-time intimidating methods to frighten away the new men who held their jobs. But this game worked no longer, as the unionists found out when one of their number was given the limit of the law in the police court for threatening a new workman, and when others were indicted and their cases pushed. At St. Louis not nearly all of the old men were taken back. There were mutterings and demands for another strike, but no strike was called, for the very good reason that the organization was so weak after its losing fight that another strike would have meant utter annihilation for the organization.

COTTONSEED MEAL'S CROP VALUE

Georgia, in proportion to population, uses more commercial fertilizers than any other state in the Union, and with excellent results. These fertilizers are of the class denominated "cottonseed fertilizers." They contain from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. of cottonseed meal to the ton, and about 400 lbs. is the quantity used per acre of corn. The quantity varies for potatoes, cotton and other farm produce according to the nature of the crop's requirement.

The following mixture is officially recommended for corn land generally: 1,200 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 1,000 lbs. of acid phosphate and 30 lbs. of muriate of potash. This mixture totals 2,230 lbs. and is the bulk proper for a field of five acres of corn, or 456 lbs. per acre. Richer lands need less and poorer lands a trifle more. As 1,000 lbs. of cottonseed meal contain 68 lbs. of nitrogen and the same bulk of cottonseed only 31 lbs., it follows that the meal is more fertile in this respect than the whole seed. Cottonseed meal also contains about 30 lbs. of phosphates.

Cost Per Acre Figured.

On the basis of \$18 per ton at the farm for a high grade cottonseed meal fertilizer, and 400 lbs. of this to the acre of corn land, the

At Omaha more of the union men were taken back, but they found conditions changed, and the federal court's action in fining a lot of their leaders for contempt, took the last of the fight out of them. At Kansas City the result of the strike was to practically kill off the union, for only a handful of the old men were taken back. The plants had been running full-handed for weeks with non-union help, and there was no need for the old men. Henceforth Kansas City plants are distinctly "open shop."

As usual, the strikers everywhere found that they had "come out at the little end of the horn." The arbitrary conditions which they had imposed on their employers concerning hours, the employment of union men, etc., were nullified. The packers worked smaller forces regularly, instead of giving twice as many men part time. They engaged whom they chose and when they chose, and the wages were just what they had been before the strike.

The unskilled men, for whom the strike was declared, were nowhere. They "lost out" as a body, and none of them got their old places. Even the strike leaders in Chicago, the teamsters, found that the packers had adopted new methods which dispensed with the services of most of them, and they, too, had to seek work elsewhere. In the East the organization saw its membership secede in a body, and former union leaders from New York even went so far as to make a trip West to induce Western unions to go out with them and form a new conservative organization.

The strike leaders picked their own battle ground and their own plan of campaign, and they were well beaten. Whether it will teach them a lesson remains to be seen. At present they appear to have no heart for fighting.

cost per acre would be \$3.60 per acre for fertilizer alone. At the present farm price of corn it would require 9 bushels of corn to pay for the fertilizer used. The experience of the Southern farmer is that the average corn lands without the use of any enricher produce less than half a crop. The average amount of \$18 fertilizer used is 200 lbs., or one sack per acre. Land that ordinarily produces 12 bushels of corn per acre without the use of farm or factory manure will usually produce 30 to 35 bushels by the use of 400 instead of 200 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. On the basis of 28 bushels the farmer, for the same labor cost, produces 16 bushels more than a natural soil crop. The extra cost for fertilizer being \$3.60, or 9 bushels of corn at 40c. per bushel, leaves him 7 bushels profit per acre. That is net.

Fertilizer Multiplies Yield.

The potato crop takes a different mixture. The proper formula for sweet and Irish potatoes is 1,100 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 1,000 lbs. of acid phosphate and 500 lbs. of muriate of potash. This bulk makes 2,600 lbs., and it is required for four acres of ground. The distribution amounts to 650 lbs. per acre, or about \$6 per ton. But, then, potato ground

produces from 50 to 100 bushels per acre without fertilizer, and from 200 to 600 bushels per acre with a fertilizer.

The extra production of crops by the use of fertilizers and the excellence of the cottonseed meal mixture for such a purpose have accounted for the large use of this material and the increase in the crushing industry of the South. Farmers have yet to be taught how to properly handle and plow under the compound for the best result, and on these results depend the larger buying of such fertilizers.

BRITISH SHIPPING DECREASES.

From the annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1903, just presented to Parliament, it appears that last year 205,586 vessels of 41,762,424 tons arrived at and 203,389 vessels of 40,229,456 tons sailed from English ports in the coasting trade, against 209,516 vessels of 42,436,809 tons arrived and 207,361 vessels of 40,669,517 tons sailed in the previous twelve months. In the foreign trade there was also a decrease, 8,929 vessels of 2,735,168 tons having entered and 8,493 vessels of 2,777,898 tons having cleared from English ports for foreign ports in 1902, while last year 8,082 vessels of 2,217,472 tons entered and 7,608 vessels of 2,237,745 tons cleared.

MUST BE A MEAT EATER.

Kansas City is so loyal to her chief industry, meat packing, that meat even cuts a figure in politics sometimes. The political leaders were in caucus one night last week to pick out a man for the Republican Congressional nomination. A very popular lawyer, who is known to be a vegetarian, was suggested.

"We can't nominate Davenport. He is a vegetarian," said one.

"No," said another, "you will go to the other extreme and nominate a man who eats nothing but tough beef."

Nevertheless, the vegetarian was not the nominee.

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GERMAN DROUGHT REPORTS DENIED

The livestock and provision markets have been more or less affected of late by reports from Germany of disastrous drought in that country and resultant effect upon the food supply. These reports have been upon such authoritative basis as to be generally credited. As far as livestock conditions are concerned, however, these reports of damage are denied by the Hamburg correspondent of The National Provisioner, who is considered an authority in German provision circles.

This correspondent declares the drought reports to have been circulated by the agrarians for selfish purposes, and states that while the conditions of short supply obtain chiefly in southeastern Europe, and will have some effect on shipments to Germany, yet the general situation will not be much altered. In reply to the anxious inquiry of an American exporting concern, The National Provisioner's correspondent at Hamburg says:

The Hamburg Report.

"The drought in Germany has only affected a few provinces, which hardly comprise one-twelfth part of the empire. There cannot be talk of killing livestock for want of feed, as the government railway has allowed a low tariff for feed stuffs from the seaports and better situated provinces to those parts where the drought has made itself more felt. The first hay crop has been very good all over Germany and was brought in in finest condition. The agrarians in our country made a great fuss about six weeks ago of the "great drought" in Germany and wanted government assistance everywhere, especially in Prussia, where the agrarians are about 75 per cent. majority in the Prussian diet. At present this talk of need of feed has nearly ceased.

"In our opinion the cattle supply in Germany will remain as it has been for four or five years, regular and steady, but never sufficient, so that we will badly need the small supplies of live cattle coming in from Austria without quarantine, and from Denmark with 10 days quarantine and tuberculin vaccination.

"The hog supply in our country will probably be more liberal after September, as we predicted in our last letter, and that we were right on size is already apparent, since prices for hogs already have given way 5 per cent. against one month ago. And it is not poor stuff which comes to market; it is the regular quality. As usual, cattle will be scarce and dear for another year to come, and we do not see why America should not insist on having live cattle again permitted to enter Germany under the same conditions as Austria and England, where the 350,000 live American cattle every year have not caused any outbreak of cattle disease in England.

Weather and Poor Meat.

"You speak of cattle which have been slaughtered in an unusually heavy manner, and we believe that these reports come from people who are not sufficiently acquainted with the actual conditions. As has happened several times, the wholesale meat market in Hamburg, where Danish beef is sold, has been very bad on account of very warm

weather and the poor and lean quality of the meat exposed for sale. We had at such times to buy hundreds of quarters at ruinous prices after the market was over, and outside people who heard of these bargains brought this into connection with the drought.

"As far as we know, the drought has mostly affected southeastern Europe and the supplies of good fat cattle from Austria to South Germany will be short, because of lack of good mature cattle in Austria later on.

"We expect hog prices in Germany to be from 50 to 52 marks for next winter. They were 45 marks last winter, but for next spring and summer we think prices for hogs will gradually go up and be higher than this summer."

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DROUGHT.

Under date of August 20 United States Consul-General Mason of Berlin, one of the government's most conscientious and careful consular agents, makes the following report on drought conditions in Germany:

On the 19th of June it was reported from this consulate that the lack of normal rainfall throughout Germany had become a widespread calamity, not only to agriculture, but to many industries which were more or less dependent upon inland water transportation for their supplies of materials. The drought continued practically unbroken throughout June and July until near the middle of August, when local rains, more or less copious, fell in the northern and central parts of the Empire, which, although giving no relief to the almost wholly suspended navigation of canals and rivers, have refreshed pastures and meadows somewhat and given some hope to the growers of sugar beets and late potatoes.

Since August 15 a careful inquiry as to the grain crops and the general agricultural situation has been made by the central station for Prussian agriculture. Its report, which has just been synopsised by the daily newspapers, makes gloomy reading for German economists. There is a falling off from the yield of last year in all of the six leading cereals except winter wheat, and a net deficit of 1,132,768 tons in the actual amount of these grains harvested during the present year, all of which deficit, or as much of it as possible, will have to be met by increased importations.

More Serious Effect on Forage.

Still more serious, however, are the effects of the drought on pastures, meadows and root crops of all kinds, both for forage and for human food. The second cutting of hay, an important item in the year's account, is, except in irrigated valleys, practically lost; the cattle have been turned out to graze on the brown, stricken meadows, and in some places they are already being fed with the scanty hay that was cut at the end of June. So acute is this deficit in forage that the "Rieselfelder," or suburban fields belonging to the municipality and fertilized with the liquid sewage of Berlin, have been put under requisition to supply daily fresh-cut grass for the cattle of a large surrounding section. These fields are about 7,000 acres in extent,

and furnish daily about 500 tons of fresh grass, which are distributed by rail over a large area. Austria, whence Germany imports yearly 135,000 tons of cured clover, has prohibited all such export this year, so that an important source of forage supply for eastern Germany is cut off.

All this has reacted disastrously on the dairying industry. Milk, cheese and butter are reduced in quantity and advanced in price. Many farmers will be obliged before winter sets in to reduce by one-half or one-third the number of their cattle, which will be sacrificed for what they will bring, with the result of a subsequent deficit of dairy and breeding stock which it will require years to make good.

With a steadily increasing population, the food supply of the Fatherland for the coming autumn and winter has been heavily reduced. Russia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and France are all in a similar situation, and have little or no surplus for export. Increased importations, if they are to be obtained at all, will have to come from distant sources—Argentina, Canada, Australasia and the United States. There will be an increased demand not only for corn, wheat and rye from the United States, but for fresh and preserved fruits, dried and salted fish, and such meats as the present inspection law of Germany permits to be imported.

The larger fact, not less tangible but more difficult to measure in its effects, will be that scarcer and dearer food throughout the Empire will increase the cost of labor and thereby restrict the ability of manufacturers to produce cheaply the goods which are to supply domestic demands and maintain their supremacy in foreign markets.

LEFT CAR OF CATTLE TO STARVE.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Somerset County, N. J., has seized fifty-four cows found in a starving condition in a cattle car on a siding of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Bound Brook. Three cows and a number of calves had already starved to death in the car before the seizure was made.

The cattle were consigned to Gilbert Van Dorne, of Gateville. When he saw they were in a starving condition he refused to accept them. He said they were five days in transit from Waverly, N. Y., and that they should have arrived in eight hours. The car was shunted to a siding of the Lehigh Valley to await the arrival of the road's claim agent. The S. P. C. A. learned that no attempt had been made to relieve the sufferings of the cattle, and directed its agents to break open the car and release the animals.

The railroad authorities are making an effort to regain the cattle, but the S. P. C. A. will hold them for ten days, when they will be sold at auction. The receipts will be appropriated to pay the heavy fine that will be imposed upon those responsible for the condition of the herd.

CUDAHY OLEO PLANT AT OMAHA.

The new oleomargarine building at the Cudahy plant at South Omaha was completed last week, and the oleo department will shortly be put in operation.

THE WORLD'S HIDES AND MEAT

The world's supply of hides is short. That indicates a decrease in the world's kill of cattle and a growing shortage in the available amount of live stock for abattoir purposes, unless it be assumed that the world is eating less meat. The chief shortage in beef and hides comes from abroad, where livestock conditions have been unfavorable for nearly a decade. This state of things largely accounted for the recent German meat exclusion orders, which were meant to help the home cattle raising industry.

The lack of cattle for slaughter in Europe has created a demand there for American hides and raised the local hide market so high as to make the exportation of our drop hides not only possible but profitable. For the fiscal year of 1904 we exported about 35,000,000 lbs. of hides and skins, other than fur skins. For the same period of last year the total exports of this product from America did not equal half that amount. That would indicate that Europe is killing around 600,000 cattle, or 42,000,000 lbs. of beef short of the normal output of that section, in spite of the fact that a big war is now on its hands, and one of the belligerents is in the Continental family of nations.

The export of hides in 1902 was about one-fifth of the amount sent out this year. The footwear, accoutrements and harness of the Russian soldiers and war equipment influences the demand for leather, it is true. The same factor would influence the greater slaughter of cattle at home if the stock were available for that purpose. Russia has searched her own herds and found them inadequate. She has sounded the markets of other Continental nations, and they are sounding America. Europe has not only increased her takings of hides from us around 9,000,000 in 1902 to about 35,000,000 lbs. in 1904, but this market has felt a marked decline in the importation of foreign hides and skins. In 1903 we imported approximately 150,000,000 lbs. of foreign dutiable cattle hides. This year the amount had fallen to something like 84,000,000 lbs., or 66,000,000 lbs. The decrease since 1902 has been over 80,000,000 lbs. The fact that the imported hides are dry flints and the exports green salted hides does not affect the relative situation.

This country is sending out the hides of 600,000 head more than it did in 1902, and 300,000 more than it did in 1903. America is

also taking in the hides of about 1,200,000 fewer foreign cattle than she did in 1902, and about 300,000 less than she did last year. That is, the balance to the foreigner, as between what he takes from us and what he does not send us, since 1902 amounts, roughly, to the hides of 2,000,000 head of cattle. The Russo-Japanese war may have influenced the keeping back of the 1903-4 hides, but it could have had no effect upon those of 1902-3. The fact is, Europe has fewer cattle to kill, and hence fewer hides to strip, either for home use or export. The persistent rise in the price of livestock and all meats in that quarter since 1900 indicates the same stock shortage.

Balance of Trade Changing.

The foreign trade has not only taken more largely of our hides and skins while sending us fewer of theirs, but the foreign markets have increased their imports of leather and leather goods from America by nearly \$2,500,000 over last year. Europe did not take so largely of us because the price was lower. The price was higher. The hides purchased of us in 1903 were invoiced at an average of 11½ cents per pound, while those of 1904 averaged nearly 12 cents per pound; this, too, in the face of the fact that American cattle sold higher during 1902-3 than they did during 1903-4. It is also in the face of the additional fact that we killed during 1903-4 about 500,000 cattle more than in 1902-3. While the carcass weight of the former was lighter than that of the latter year, the hide weight varied only about 5 per cent.

It is impossible to avoid the market consequences of a relatively decreasing meat supply in the face of a relatively increasing per capita of population. The generally depressed state of the foreign market has been due to industrial inactivity there and dormant commercial life. Wages have been low, armies of people out of work and there has been a low tone to trade generally. This has put consumption on a low level and lowered prices everywhere. The lack of money among the masses has hurt the distributive trade to a very marked degree. There have thus been less open avenues to take off the output. The mass of the people have eaten less and worn less. The food trade has felt this lull. But for these negative influences the present shortage of cattle, meat and hides would have been more keenly felt.

IMMENSE SAUSAGE OUTPUT

A sausage famine is expected by those who are unfamiliar with the situation. Bologna and other sausage cattle will come forward when prime beef is scarce. The manufacture of sausages can be made with unskilled labor. It is a mechanical process after the laboratory has provided the recipe and the killing floor the meats and casings. There are about 20,000 small sausage makers in the United States, exclusive of farmers who make links for the trade from home-killed meats.

The humorist has a lot of fun out of the sausage. The average layman hardly believes that the sausage is one of the most important items in our diet. There are

nearly 1,000 sausage makers in the New York metropolitan area. If each of these put up 20,000 pounds of sausages in a year, their combined output would aggregate 20,000,000 pounds, as a matter of fact they put up nearer 60,000,000 pounds of sausages.

The United Dressed Beef Company alone sells as much as 30,000,000 pounds of bologna meat a year. While that is the biggest bologna meat output in the East for a single meat factory, the other slaughter houses in the city put upon the market a large amount of bologna and sausage meats. The United Dressed Beef Company does not manufacture a single pound of sausages of any kind.

It is hard to estimate the total amount stuffed in this country. A rough estimate may be based upon two and a half per cent. of the total amount of beef and pork killed by the packinghouses and the farmers. We kill about 7,000,000,000 pounds of beef annually and about 6,000,000,000 pounds of pork, or 13,000,000,000 pounds of both. Two and a half per cent. of the lot would mean 375,000,000 pounds of bologna and other sausage meats. Sausages undried, contain less than 40 per cent. of meats on the average. The full weight of the sausage mass would, therefore be 375,000,000 pounds of meat, plus 552,500,000 pounds of water and potato flour or other filling.

Millions in Green Sausages.

That amounts to 927,500,000 pounds of green sausages of all kinds made by the farmers and the meat plants in this country. The quantity seems to be large, yet 2½ per cent. of the total kill of pork and beef does not seem to be too big an estimate of the reserve for this branch of the trade. Farmers eat enormous amount of meat and liver sausages in a year. Four pounds of sausage meat does not seem to be an excessive amount to take from the average hog. The same proportion from a beef does not seem out of the way, especially when bologna bulls and other lean cattle are largely given to this class of product.

There is another way of sizing up the enormous output of sausages in the nation. There are 6,000,000 central packinghouse cattle, 34,000,000 central packinghouse hogs and 20,000,000 chief center sheep and lambs yielding casings for the sausage and bologna trade. These animals will yield an average of four yards of casings each, or 240,000,000 yards for the 60,000,000 animals. Suppose that the other 5,000,000 cattle, 6,000,000 hogs and 20,000,000 sheep promiscuously killed over the country, yielded 85,000,000 yards more of casings, the total would amount to 325,000,000 yards. The imported casings will bring the amount to beyond 400,000,000 yards. The links will average more than 2½ pounds per yard, including the large and small bolognas, liverwursts and cervelats (green). That rounds out a grand total of 1,000,000,000 pounds, which these wisands and other casings are able to hold.

So the sausage is an important by-product of the factory and of the people's diet. An enormous quantity of this sausage is canned, after having been stripped of its coverings. The bulk weight is much discounted by the drying of millions of pounds of the sausages, and by curing them for export and better home keeping. Enormous quantities of this class of provisions go into the export trade. Sausages and sausage meat are cheap flesh food because made from trimmings which are, in a sense, waste, though more nutritious than the fatter cuts.

WOODEN CONES IN SOAP.

A German soap manufacturer has patented the idea of putting cones of wood, clay or other material into cakes of soap in order that the last vestige may be utilized by the consumer, thus doing away with the unavoidable loss as is now the case when the small remnant has to be thrown away.

ARGENTINA'S MEAT INDUSTRY.

Argentina is steadily increasing its importance as a figure in the world's meat markets. The chief state of the republic, Buenos Ayres, the center of this South American country's livestock and meat industry, now has five meat packing and refrigerating enterprises in operation. During the past year two new meat companies have commenced operations—the *Compania Argentina de Carnes Congeladas*, in Avellaneda, with a capital of \$845,340, and the *Compania de Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas*, in Bahia Blanca, with a capital of \$860,066. These refrigerating companies and the three already established employ 3,160 operatives and have a yearly capacity of 500,000 cattle and 7,000,000 sheep. The five establishments own buildings, machinery, etc., worth \$5,673,228, and have an actual current capital of more than \$53,075,000.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in the Argentine refrigerating plants for a period of years:

| Year. | Sheep. | Cattle. |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1897..... | 2,232,526 | 13,752 |
| 1898..... | 2,597,795 | 17,904 |
| 1899..... | 2,569,185 | 31,690 |
| 1900..... | 2,564,678 | 68,982 |
| 1901..... | 2,709,965 | 133,060 |
| 1902..... | 3,501,319 | 212,202 |
| 1903..... | 3,899,990 | 272,903 |

Products obtained from animals slaughtered in 1903 were as follows:

| Products. | Quantity. Pounds. | Value. |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Preserved meat | 501,992 | \$115,701 |
| Frozen meat | 376,458,874 | 41,812,364 |
| Fat | 1,712,099 | 371,027 |
| Hides (cattle) | 18,209,085 | 3,904,437 |
| Hides (sheep) | 28,944,518 | 6,415,909 |
| Tallow | 48,454,877 | 5,817,545 |
| Bones | 3,460,600 | 26,580 |
| Horns | 158,510 | 18,434 |
| Other products | 5,447,136 | 1,293,818 |

Totals \$59,775,815

THE COTTON QUESTION ABROAD.

Europe continues to shake in its shoes over the prospect of an American monopoly of cotton and cotton products, and the movement by several of the European governments to stimulate cotton production in their colonies goes on. France has lately devoted much attention to the problem. All these countries take our cotton oil and seed products in immense quantities, and the success of a movement which would result in the creation of foreign sources of production rivalling our own in extent is a matter of vital interest to the American cotton and cotton oil man. In a recent review a French authority presents the foreign point of view—in this case particularly the French—as follows:

"The entire world produces 14,000,000 bales of cotton, of which the United States alone contributes 10,500,000 bales, or 75 per cent. Moreover, Americans are attempting, with activity and persistence, to monopolize the consumption of the raw material which they produce, and to this end they multiply the spinning and weaving mills of their country, augmenting the number of spindles and installing their factories alongside the cotton fields. The consumption of American cotton in the United States grew from 2,287,000 bales in 1893 to 3,908,000 bales in 1903, and the progress appears to have been much more

rapid since then. It is evident that the French cotton industry is menaced by death within a brief period if means are not found to remedy this situation.

"This danger may be met very simply by the full utilization of our colonial territories naturally adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The French colonial domain is vast and varied, and in most of our colonies cotton grows spontaneously. The other great European nations, under the same menace, are making efforts to escape the danger. Russia has cotton fields in Turkestan, the production of which is being increased by every means. England possesses India and Egypt, but the cottons produced in these countries are employed for special purposes. The British domestic industry would see itself similarly doomed if England had no other territories. She has found them in Western Africa, where

she pursues experiments giving hopes of success. Germany is making similar experiments in various African colonies, and particularly in Togo and Kamerun.

"Three of our colonies at this time are particularly favorable to cotton enterprise. They are Sudan, Dahomey, and Madagascar and its dependencies. After a long and careful study of the questions, the Colonial Cotton Association has defined its programme as follows:

"(1) To develop and perfect the culture of cotton in the colonies where the natives lend themselves to it, and in all those where this textile is found.

"(2) To study the modes of ginning and pressing compatible with the nature of the cotton and the local resources.

"(3) To study the means of transport, and to endeavor to cause them to be increased and cheapened as much as possible.

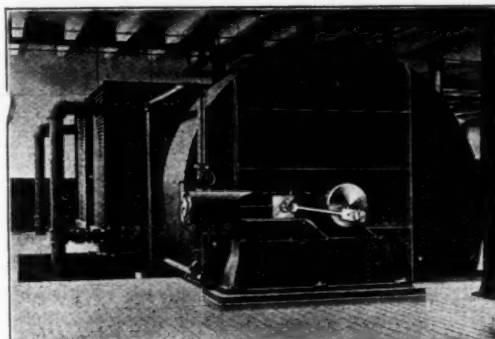
"(4) To engage the growers to ameliorate the quality of their product by buying better varieties, and to aid in the creation of purchasing centers.

"(5) To distribute selected native seed or exotic seed in villages, in order to obtain more highly improved species."

BUTTER WHILE YOU WAIT.

On the authority of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania a new system of obtaining butter has been reported which differs radically from those in use. By means of it any family, it is claimed, may have fresh butter for breakfast. The principle is apparently simple. Cream is poured upon sheets of blotting paper which retain the butter but permit the watery part to pass through. Absorption is hastened by pads of coarse toweling under the blotting paper. The housewife, having poured a bottle of cream into the apparatus, leaves it until morning when she scrapes the butter off the blotting paper and works it up fresh and salted for breakfast. According to the claims made every family will make its own butter from sweet cream by the absorption plan, and be entirely independent of the butter makers.

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YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use

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To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it

GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Walter H. Draper Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture oils, grease, etc. The capital is \$10,000, and the directors W. H. Draper, Harriet U. Draper, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Libbie Hogan, of New York City.

The building occupied by the Kansas City tannery at Kansas City, Mo., was burned September 19. Loss about \$1,000, fully insured. Cause unknown.

John J. Buckley's packing plant at Chester, Pa., was damaged by fire on September 23.

Robert Low's Son and Howard, of Port Ewan, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in soap. The capital is \$10,000, and the directors are W. C. Howard, Brooklyn; G. R. Aitken, Orange, N. J.; Alexander Wilson, New York City.

Papermakers' Chemical Company, of Phillipsburg, N. J., has been chartered. It will manufacture and deal in alum soap, rosin, etc. Capital, \$125,000. Incorporators, Joseph T. Williams, Charles K. Williams, Easton Pa.; John Knight, Springfield, Mass.; Charles H. Knight, Easton, Pa.; W. H. Walters, Phillipsburg, N. J.

The Easton Company, of Weymouth, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in leather, skins and hides. The capital is \$15,000. The directors are Douglas M. Easton, Robert S. Mills, Weymouth, and Max Brown, of Boston.

The tannery of the Petaluma Tanning Company, at Petaluma, Cal., was burned September 15. Loss, \$2,000. Cause unknown.

J. T. Robertson Soap Company, of Manchester, Conn., will put up a three-story brick building, to enlarge its plant.

Charles W. Arnold Co., of Haverhill, Mass., leather manufacturers, will build a seven-story addition to its plant at once.

The board of trade of Regina, capital of Northwest Territory, Can., offers inducements for the building of a pork packing plant with cold storage facilities in that city.

A new packing plant is being erected at Tacoma, Wash., by A. Swanson, for a company yet to be organized. The building is 40 by 100 feet, two stories high, with a wing about the same size. All modern slaughtering and packing machinery will be required, and a cold storage plant will be included.

The Chadwick-Carr Company has been incorporated at Boston, Mass., with a capital of \$20,000, to deal in all kinds of new and second-hand refrigerators, shop fixtures, scales and store fittings.

The Buswell & Hubbard tannery at Olean, N. Y., was burned last week, with a loss of \$100,000. Insurance fully covered the loss. Rebuilding plans are now in progress of formation.

The American Oak Leather Company will erect a \$100,000 tannic acid factory at Hariman, Tenn. There will be five buildings and about 100 men will be employed.

The Rawlins Packing Company, Rawlins, Wyo., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The Hanson Mercantile Company has bought the property and fixtures.

INSTALLATION AT STATE CAPITOL.

The new Minnesota State capitol, at St. Paul, which has been in process of construction for the past few years, is now nearly

STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY



STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP AND REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

CHICAGO
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completed. This building, containing about 4,000,000 cu. ft. of contents, is heated and ventilated by the fan system of forced air circulation, lighted by electricity, provided with hydraulic elevators and in every particular is thoroughly modern in design and construction. In the April 16th issue of the Engineering Record is an interesting description of the mechanical plant of this building, and in the issue of May 21st a detailed description of the heating and ventilating system.

The heating and ventilating apparatus is grouped at five points, each apparatus consisting of 9 x 4½ electrically driven Sturtevant steel plate fan, the combined normal capacity of which is 225,000 cu. ft. of air per minute, and a Sturtevant heater of ample capacity. These apparatus are in connection with five ventilating fans exhausting air from the various rooms. The electric lamps for illuminating purposes require an equivalent of 7,000 16 candle power lamps.

The power house is about 367 ft. away from the main building, and is connected to it by means of an underground tunnel. The boiler plant consists of 4 water tube boilers built by the Erie City Iron Works, draft for which is supplied by two 7-foot Sturtevant induced draft fans driven by direct-connected Sturtevant engines. The chimney is about 15 feet above the roof, and conforms harmoniously with the style of architecture of the main building. These induced draft fans are so arranged that they may or may not be used with the economizers, and have a capacity to deliver 16,000 cu. ft. of air at 60 degrees or 33,000 cu. ft. if the

gases of combustion are at 400 degrees, allowing 18 lbs. of air per pound of coal.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALES.

The Computing Scale Co., pioneers in the computing scale business, have had fifteen years of valuable experience in constructing computing scales, which has placed them in such a position that to-day their scales are considered by merchants throughout the country as a standard. They have a large force of men who are continually developing new ideas and improvements, and as a result of the efforts of these men they have been able to produce an article which has appealed to the business intellect of the merchants throughout the country, and has resulted in a phenomenal increase in the number of computing scales being adopted.

In demonstrating their scales their representative makes use of a new word which is now in common use—"Moneyweight Ounce"—and the definition of which is as follows: A Moneyweight ounce is one part of a pound graduated into as many parts as there are pennies in the price per pound; that is, if an article is selling for 25 cents per pound, a Moneyweight ounce will be 1-25 of a pound. The higher the price per pound the smaller the graduation. Of course, any merchant will see by this that a Moneyweight ounce is a much finer division than the ordinary ounce, which is 1-16 of a pound. A great deal can be learned by an explanation of this line of scales, and it is suggested that all readers who contemplate visiting the St. Louis Fair should see the exhibit of the Moneyweight Scale Co., whether or not they have any intentions of buying.

in BY-PRODUCTS for SMALL PACKERS

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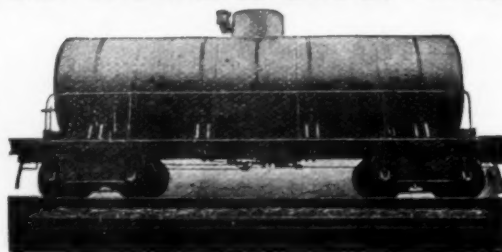
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**STILLWELL-
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ANY PURPOSE

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Boiler Works,**

WARREN, O.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

Condensed from Bulletin No. 47, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
By George M. Rommell, B.S.A., Expert in Animal Husbandry.

(Continued.)

In the Wisconsin experiment to compare pease and middlings with corn meal the Berkshires made an average gain in one hundred and twenty-six days of 169 pounds—an average of 1.34 pounds daily for each pig. The Poland Chinas gained 153 pounds each—an average of 1.21 pounds each daily. The Yorkshires, leaving out of consideration a pig that fed poorly, made an average gain in one hundred and twenty-six days of 137 pounds—an average daily gain each of 1.08 pounds. The authors of the Wisconsin report state that this should not be regarded as a breed test.

These experiments, taken in connection with the evidence of investigators over the entire country, undoubtedly show that representative pigs of the different breeds do not differ materially either in the rate of gain or the economy with which the gains are made. Any marked differences in the breeds will be manifested in the suitability of the fattened animals for market and the quality of the carcass on the block. A very notable feature is the showing of the bacon breeds when compared with the lard breeds. The fact that a pig is a Yorkshire or a Tamworth cannot be taken as prima facie evidence that it will make slow and expensive gains.

Value of Different Crosses.

At the Minnesota Station, Shaw fed four lots of pigs to determine the relative value of Yorkshire pigs of first and second crosses. The pigs of the first cross were a pure-bred Large Improved Yorkshire boar out of a high-grade Berkshire sow. Those of the second were sired by the same Yorkshire boar, out of a sow whose dam was the grade Berkshire that was the dam of the first litter and whose sire was a pure-bred Yorkshire. The four lots were therefore as nearly identical in breeding as possible without extreme inbreeding.

Lots I. and III. were first-cross pigs, and Lots II. and IV. second cross. Lots I. and II. received a corn-and-oats diet, and Lots III. and IV. a barley-and-oats ration; and each lot had an 8 by 12-foot pen in a piggery, with a small paddock adjoining, where they ran for an hour or two daily.

The corn-and-oats ration was 1 part corn to 3 parts oats during the first period; during the second, 2 : 2; during the third, 3 : 1; and during the fourth, corn only. In the barley-and-oats rations barley substituted corn in the same proportion. Grain was ground, soaked twelve hours, and a little salt given at each feed. The pigs received all they would eat with relish. Some green feed, such as corn, second growth clover, rape and cabbage, was given.

Other comparative results were as follows: Average daily gain of first cross, pound, 0.94; average daily gain of second cross, pound, 0.92; cost of 100 pounds gain first cross, \$1.74; cost of 100 pounds gain of second cross, \$1.93.

Comparing Different Crosses.

Shaw conducted two experiments to compare crosses of different breeds. The pigs were fed in 8 by 12-foot pens, with access to yards and lots adjoining for exercise, but no pasture. They were fed eighteen weeks. The feed was a mixture of shorts, corn and barley, some green and succulent feed in season, such as peas, oats, rape, corn and roots was given in each experiment, and all conditions were similar, except that during the first experiment the pigs had skim milk. The pigs of the first experiment were sold at \$4 per

In the first experiment the Tamworth-Poland China and Large Improved Yorkshire-Poland China crosses were obtained similar to those above described and from a pure Tamworth and pure Large Improved Yorkshire sire, respectively. The second cross or grade of Yorkshire on Berkshire was from a dam the progeny of Large Improved Yorkshire sire and a dam essentially Berkshire, but not registered. The third cross of Yorkshire on Berkshire was of breeding similar in kind, but once removed further from the original Berkshire dam.

In the second experiment there were some slight changes; the pigs of one Yorkshire-Poland China lot were out of a dam reared in the corn belt, while those of the other were out of a Minnesota-bred dam. In several instances, however, the blood lines were not only the same, but the animals in the experiment were from the same sire and dam as were those of the previous year. The results follow:

| Breeding. | Number of pigs. | Average weight at beginning. | Average gain. | Number of days fed. | Average daily gain. | Feed Eaten. | | | | Cost per 100 pounds gain. | Profit. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|------|---------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Grain. | Milk. | Green feed. | | | |
| First experiment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tamworth-Poland China | 12 | 47 | 118 | 126 | 0.94 | 456 | 83 | 80 | 2.24 | 1.61 | |
| Second cross, Yorkshire-Berkshire | 3 | 56 | 131 | 126 | 1.04 | 490 | 72 | 108 | 2.17 | 1.84 | |
| Third cross, Yorkshire-Berkshire | 3 | 33 | 104 | 126 | .83 | 410 | 47 | 142 | 2.28 | 1.46 | |
| Yorkshire-Poland China | 3 | 48 | 128 | 126 | 1.02 | 483 | 44 | 145 | 2.16 | 1.87 | |
| Second experiment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third cross, Yorkshire-Berkshire | 3 | 45 | 126 | 126 | 1.00 | 427 | .. | 252 | 2.25 | 2.98 | |
| Yorkshire-Poland China | 2 | 63 | 166 | 126 | 1.32 | 577 | .. | 252 | 2.28 | 3.86 | |
| Tamworth-Poland China | 3 | 48 | 147 | 126 | 1.17 | 482 | .. | 252 | 2.16 | 3.64 | |
| Yorkshire-Poland China (Minnesota-bred dam) | 3 | 49 | 158 | 126 | 1.25 | 527 | .. | 252 | 2.18 | 3.80 | |
| Yorkshire-Berkshire | 3 | 46 | 152 | 126 | 1.21 | 564 | .. | 196 | 2.43 | 3.38 | |

100 pounds; those of the second, at \$4.85 per 100 pounds.

The breeding was as follows: First experiment: Tamworth-Poland China cross. Second cross, Large Improved Yorkshire on Berkshire; third cross, large improved Yorkshire on Berkshire. Large Improved Yorkshire-Poland China cross. Second experiment: Third cross, Large Improved Yorkshire on Berkshire. Large Improved Yorkshire-Poland China cross. Tamworth-Poland China cross. Large Improved Yorkshire-Poland China cross (Minnesota-bred dam). Large Improved Yorkshire-Berkshire cross.

Among Shaw's conclusions are the following remarks:

That the experiments do not sustain the view that the results will be less satisfactory from each succeeding cross of Yorkshire on Berkshire.

That the cross of Large Improved Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds upon the Poland China sows of the corn-reared types produces animals at once vigorous, shapely, of better growth, and relatively more profitable than pigs from the afore-mentioned sows.

(To be continued.)

BORAX IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to statistics compiled by the Geological Survey the United States during the last calendar year produced 34,430 short tons of crude borax, valued at \$661,400. The production of 1902 was 17,404 short tons of refined borax, valued at \$2,447,614, and 2,600 short tons of crude borax, valued at \$91,000, a total of 20,004 short tons, valued at \$2,538,614. Of the refined borax 862 short tons, valued at \$150,000, were boric acid. Had the valuation in 1903 been taken on the refined instead of the crude product the figures would have been \$2,735,000, instead of \$661,400. The amount of borax, borates and boric acid im-

ported into the United States in 1902 was 1,694,251 pounds, valued at \$63,236. In 1903 the amount imported was 909,251 pounds, valued at \$47,018.

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if you know what you have
to work with and how to
work it. You can find this
out by consulting the

STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the New York
Produce Exchange

36 Gold St., New York Branch: Floor A, Produce Exchange

| Breeding. | Days. | Number of pigs. | Age at beginning. | Total weight at beginning. | Total weight at close. | Total gain. | Number of days fed. | Average daily gain. | Grain feed eaten. | Green feed eaten. | Grain feed per 100 pounds gain. | Green feed per 100 pounds gain. | Cost per 100 pounds gain. |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lot I., first cross | 3 | 108 | 247 | 601 | 354 | 112 | 1.05 | 1,394 | 322 | 393 | 111 | 1.65 | |
| Lot II., second cross | 3 | 108 | 275 | 603 | 328 | 112 | .98 | 1,483 | 297 | 452 | 90 | 1.89 | |
| Lot III., first cross | 3 | 108 | 247 | 526 | 279 | 112 | .83 | 1,178 | 267 | 422 | 95 | 1.83 | |
| Lot IV., second cross | 3 | 108 | 279 | 567 | 288 | 112 | .86 | 1,284 | 297 | 445 | 103 | 1.96 | |

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Hams and Bacon
Silver Leaf Lard

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



WORTH HUNTING FOR

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THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

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DR. J. H. SENNER....*President and Editor*

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MEAT FREIGHTS

The British Board of Agriculture acts as a sort of English railroad commission. The stockowners of the United Kingdom have been importuning the Government for a reduction of the haulage rate on calves as well as that on all live stock by rail. The roads reduced the rates on rams not long ago. The Board of Agriculture now announces a reduction on that of calves, which now move on the parcel rate schedule up to 56 lbs. weight. Above this rate and up to 140 lbs. as a limit, the carriage cost is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. for the first 30 miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for 50 miles, $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. per mile for 100 miles, for 200 miles 1c. per lb., and $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. for distances above 200 miles. That means that the extra 84 lbs. of a 140-lb. calf will cost the shipper 56c. to send him 100 miles. The parcel rate on the first 56 lbs. would add about 56c. more. The calf, landed, would cost \$1.12 for freight alone.

American farmers would raise a howl over this steep transportation rate. In fact, our market could not stand it. It is true that live veals paying this charge have the advantage of passenger express speed. An up-State calf can get to the New York market from the

225-mile radius in fifteen hours by freight. Sent at night, he lands for market in the morning, when the trade is ready for him. Such an animal would cost the shipper in England at least \$1.90 for carriage alone for the same distance.

These rates, which came into force on the first of September, are regarded by the British calf industry as being "tolerably favorable." The American shipper of calves would raise Cain all along the shipping line and overwhelm Congress with such howls about "trusts" until his grievance was attended to, that the general and the official public would think something terrible had happened in the shipping world. The British schedule announces that "the minimum will be as for two dogs," and that the calves will be charged for separately, so as to work the initial heavier 56-lb. parcel rate in upon each animal.

While the American freight rate is at times high, as compared with other rates in this country, sectionally, it is remarkably low when compared with the British rate in a denser population. These internal transportation tariffs handicap the profitable movement of British produce more than does any other one cause. The American freight trains may be slow, in a sense, but they are expresses as compared with some of the British locals. Our livestock trains make excellent time for the distances. Meat or cattle can be delivered in New York city from Chicago in 48 to 72 hours, according to season and glut. Sixty hours is the average for this 1,000-mile haulage, or nearly 17 miles per hour. Our domestic commerce could not stand the high tariff and slothful movement of European freight traffic. It would drive our dealers and shippers crazy and put business in bad shape. We demand speed over here, even if we have to pay extra for it.

BIG FERTILIZER YEAR

The State of South Carolina levies a tax of 25c. per ton on fertilizer ingredients, such as cottonseed meal, acid, etc. This is in the nature of a royalty which is paid for fertilizer tags, as is done in the State of Georgia and elsewhere in America. The consumption of fertilizers, or the manufacture of them, has increased more than 25 per cent. over last year, judging by the increase in this tag revenue. The State of South Carolina received \$91,300 for the crop year of 1903 from this source. The fiscal year or 1904 will show a revenue from it of about \$121,000. That means the sale of 484,000 tons of fertilizer ingredients. It does not mean the amount of fertilizer sold, as the base could probably not be an ingredient.

Last year was a record fertilizer year. This will beat it. The high price of cotton has

been the incentive and given the means for payment. The purchases of 1904 are applied to the next crop. The increase means heavier planting in South Carolina and indicates it all over the South, as the Carolina factories do a general trade. The price of fertilizers has not changed. That had an accelerating effect. The royalty tags are purchased by the mills from the State treasurer. The States of Georgia and Alabama also show heavier sales of fertilizers in 1904 as compared with last year.

PROVISIONS LOOK UP

Pork continues high and this condition is in keeping with the state of both the hog market and the source of the hog supply. There are a fair quantity of hogs on the farms, but farmers have been content to market their older and rougher stock, market their grain at the high prices prevailing and hold their younger hogs to let them put on more size and condition at their leisure. This journal had forecasted this state of the hog run.

Packers would like to see lower hogs before the winter packing season sets in, but the prospects for this market condition are not flattering. The summer run should be a good indication of the probable fall and winter supply, as the heavy cutting of pork during the hot season for all purposes induces the shipment of hogs. The higher price for live hogs failed to draw forth a heavy run even after the spasm of the recent strike was off. Hogs do not look much different in price nor run from the state of the situation at this time.

CALFSKIN BOOM

The calfskin market has had a healthy rise. Heavy calves have brought more money relatively because they have been shoved into the box and chrome leather trade at a higher price than that which the "mat" trade could command. There is a distinct shortage of calfskins abroad. Even Russian skins are not so plentiful. There is not, strictly speaking, a shortage of calves. The demand is greater, and there has been too heavy a kill of calves, both here and abroad, during the past two years.

The stock owners find that they must now halt to replenish. That has created a shortage of calves for both veal and skins and pushed up the price of both the meat and skins of calves. In the mean time the tanning trade calls for more veals and the price mounts in response to this demand. Calfskins are strong and at a good figure. The demand must remain strong in the face of a shortage of skins at centers.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

METHOD FOR CURING MEATS.

The following is a method for sugar curing which for reliability and success is unquestionable, and which has stood the practical test of some thirty years for its economical value and its satisfaction of results. The method is intended especially for the retail butcher, whose first consideration must be a satisfied customer, although the method may, no doubt, work equally well in the large abattoirs with but slight modifications.

Good tierces are a *sine qua non* in curing, especially sugar curing. To eliminate the wood taste new tierces should be allowed to rest filled entirely with cold, fresh water at least two weeks before being put to use. The water should be changed during this time every three to four days. Previous to being used, the tierces are scrubbed with a hot sal soda solution, rinsed with water, and again filled with the latter. Old pickle tierces need not be treated for such a length of time as indicated for new ones, but should also receive a careful and thorough cleansing before use.

For every 100 lbs. of meat to be sugar cured 7 lbs. of salt, 5 lbs. of sugar and 1½ ozs. of saltpetre are taken, and approximately 4 gallons of water are required. The salt, sugar and saltpetre are boiled together with a sufficient quantity of water in a convenient metallic vessel until no more impurities appear on the surface of the boiling liquid as a light scum. These rising impurities are constantly removed during the boiling as soon as they appear on the surface as a scum, by simply skimming them off the liquid. The liquid is then allowed to gradually cool down to normal temperature.

The pieces of meat, being meanwhile cut into the desired shape and size, are next carefully packed into the drained tierces, the rule being observed to place the larger cuts, such as hams and shoulders, beneath the smaller and lighter cuts, which latter are used to fill the upper portion of the tierces. The cooled-off pickle is then poured on the meat into the tierces in such a manner that every particle of the meat is fully submerged in the liquid.

A dry, cool and clean cellar is the most favorable place for storing the filled tierces. A frequent examination of the meat is of importance, since remaining impurities of the pickle are apt to develop a fungous growth after a very short time, much to the detriment of the results expected. As soon as such a growth makes its appearance on the surface of the pickle, the meat should be taken out of the tierces and dried with clean muslin; the pickle is reboiled with frequent skimming of the rising impurities from its surface. The meat is returned to the tierces, and the pickle, after having cooled down to the normal temperature, is again poured over the meat in sufficient quantities to entirely cover it.

A repacking of the meat after a lapse of from 4 to 5 days is advisable, and beef, as well as pork, is treated in the same manner. Meat thus cured is capable of withstanding loss by derioration for one year and over, provided, however, a careful inspection and

supervision is constantly kept, and the details of this method conscientiously regarded.

Should a souring of the pickle occur, due to a mouldy cellar or other causes, it becomes necessary to discard the liquid entirely. The meat and tierces are carefully washed, cleansed and dried, and again returned to the clean tierces. A new lot of the first pickle is prepared in exactly the same manner as given above, and the meat covered with it. It is, naturally, of decided advantage for several reasons that no such souring of the pickle occurs, which can be effected by closely following the above rules and by the providing of the proper storage accommodations.

SODIUM SULPHITE AS A PRESERVATIVE

There seems to be little room for doubt that the salts of sulphurous acid, used as meat preservatives, are capable of exercising a very harmful effect upon the health of the community. Harrington points out that sodium sulphite is not used solely for the purposes of preventing, but also for the purpose of concealing decomposition. Its action as an antiseptic is comparatively feeble, but on the other hand, it has the property of favoring the oxidation of haemoglobin, giving meat, in the first stage of putrefaction, a bright red and at the same time acting as a deodorant, so that meat in a very advanced stage of decomposition may appear quite fresh to both eye and nose.

The use of this preservative finds its most popular employment for the purpose of rejuvenating scrap and waste meat which are chopped up and sold for Hamburg stea. Altschuler found in ordinary meat arrived to the stage of decomposition accompanied by marked odor, a bacterial content of a little under two billion bacteria per gram, but in meat treated with sodium sulphite there were present nearly five billion bacteria before the odor became marked, and before this stage was reached there was marked physical change which could be recognized by the sense of touch.

It must suggest itself to every reader that the enormous number of bacteria which may be ingested in putrid meat—oftimes unthoroughly cooked—deodorized by sodium sulphite, as well as the changes which have taken place in the flesh proteids, tend to render meat much more unwholesome than ordinarily "spoiled" meat. But more than this, the sulphite itself has a decidedly harmful influence upon the economy. In the first place, in the presence of the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice the sulphite is broken up with the liberation of sulphur dioxide which acts as an irritant upon the mucous membranes of the stomach, producing eructations, nausea, and even sometimes active gastritis.

A much more important consideration, however, is the noxious influence of the sulphite upon the kidneys, as first pointed out by Kionka. As the experiments of Kionka and his pupils were upon dogs, in whom idiopathic nephritis is not a rare occurrence, Harrington has made a series of investigations upon the effect of sodium sulphite on cats. Five cats were fed for twenty weeks on meat containing .02 per cent. of sodium sulphite, which is a quantity not greatly in excess of that found in the samples of meat examined by him, and far below some of the figures obtained by other investigators, and five other cats were fed with the same meat without the sodium sulphite. All the animals at first gained weight, but at about the ninth week those upon the sulphite meat began to show signs of gastric disturbances and loss of appetite, but otherwise showed no evidence of disease. At the end of twenty weeks the animals were killed, and in every case in which the sodium sulphite has been administered, there were very marked pathologic changes in the kidney.

What role these food antiseptics play in the causation of human diseases is a question which merits the careful thought of every physician. We know of one case in which we are convinced that salicylized milk was the determining cause of death, and we doubt not that preserved foods have been a contributing cause in innumerable instances. Better to offend the palate with tainted meat or sour milk than to ruin digestion and start nephritis with such antiseptics and deodorants.—Theapeutic Review.

PREPARATION OF CARBOLINEUM.

One hundred parts of pale resin are melted in a small pan, and then boiled for about half an hour with 18 parts of slaked lime until the mass assumes a vitreous appearance, says Oil and Colourman's Journal. The next step is to add 40 parts of red lead and 20 parts of litharge, in three or four doses, followed by 75 parts of anthracene oil, the whole being heated to boiling for another half hour. After drawing the fire and leaving the mass to cool for 4 or 5 hours, 100 parts of crude benzol are stirred in, and the product is left to settle for a couple of days, by which time it will be fit for use. Carbolineum is an admirable preservative paint for barns and outhouses.

LUNCHES FOR EMPLOYEES.

One of the features of the B. F. Sturtevant Company's new office building at Hyde Park, Mass., is the lunch room located in the basement of the building. Arrangements were first made with a caterer to furnish lunches, but the desire for home lunches became so prevalent that the company now hires the help and furnishes lunches at cost.

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BUTTER COLORING.

A solution of anatto in oil constitutes probably the best and most satisfactory butter coloring. For instance: Anatto, powdered three ounces; cottonseed oil, one pint. Mix; heat to 212 deg. F. for some time; set aside for about 24 hours, strain and filter. Purified anatto, or anattoine, yields a still finer preparation, somewhat less being required in proportion, although strength is a matter of individual judgment.

A compound anatto coloring is made as follows: Anattoine, five ounces; tumeric powder, 6 ounces; true saffron, 1 ounce; odorless lard oil, 16 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces. Rub the anattoine and tumeric with the oil, which may be deodorized by filtration through charcoal, and macerate for several days. Prepare a tincture with the alcohol and the saffron. After a sufficient maceration, separate the solids from the oil by filtration, adding more oil through the filter, to keep the measure, and mix the tincture of saffron with this, driving off the alcohol by a gentle heat.

Of late coal-tar dyes are being largely introduced for the same purpose. They are mostly azo dyes and are sold specifically as butter dyes. However, they are not to be recommended.

NEW PATENTS.

769,882. Refrigerator. Alfred Woodward, National Soldiers' Home, Va. A refrigerator and in combination, an inclosing case, a provision chamber having a facing of sheet-felt fixed to its bottom, sides and walls, a removable cover, and a pair of ice-chests carried thereby and having a pair of drip-tubes passing through the bottom of said chamber, through the bottom felt and through the bottom case, whereby the weight of the chamber upon the felt causes the latter to form a tight joint around the drip-tubes, the chamber and its felt walls forming a removable entirety.


769,974. Pulverulent-Fuel-Burning Apparatus. Wiltie F. Wolfe, New York, N. Y., assignor to Peter B. Bradley, Boston, Mass. The combination with a pulverulent-fuel-feed device of a primary retort-like combustion chamber having a path through which substantially all the products of combustion pass, leading therefrom, having a fuel-deposit receiver out of but adjacent to said path to receive the unconsumed fuel particles passing from said combustion chamber, a deflecting wall beyond said receiver to deflect therein such unconsumed particles and means to supply air to said receiver to promote the combustion of the unconsumed fuel particles therein.

BOLL WEEVIL AND TEXAS CROP.

The entomologists in the Agricultural Department at Washington are watching with interest the statistics of cotton ginning and of the commercial movement of this year's cotton crop in Texas. The large increase in the amount ginned in the State up to the first of September as compared with last year and the larger receipts of cotton from Texas at market points are believed to indicate that the planters in the weevil-infested region have followed the advice of the department as to the planting of early varieties and as to getting the seed into the ground as early as possible in the spring more generally than had been supposed. The entomologists have been preaching the early planting of cotton and the planting of early varieties ever since they first began the study of the boll weevil ten years ago, says a Washington correspondent. As the insect is much more destructive in the later part of the season they have advised the Texas planters that they would be able to grow fairly good crops in spite of the insect if they could secure an early harvest.

Even after the entire crop has been picked it will be difficult to make anything like an approximate estimate of the amount of damage done by the boll weevil. There is a tendency on the part of the Texas planters to put the responsibility for any decrease from a full crop upon the boll weevil, while undoubtedly many other agencies are responsible for much of the loss. The weevil covers a considerable larger territory in Texas this year than ever before, but there has also been a large increase in the acreage of cotton grown in the State, so that the one increase may offset the other to a considerable extent. It might be supposed that the weevil would be more destructive from year to year in proportion to the length of time that it had been present in a given locality. As a matter of fact the entomologists find that this is not true. They find that the insect is most destructive in the newly affected regions, and that there is a tendency for his destructiveness to decrease from year to year after he has become established in any locality, though there may be variations from this rule in some seasons.

The tendency of the weevil to become less destructive is attributed to the fact that the planters learn by experience how to deal with him. Though the weevil has been present in the neighborhood of Victoria, Tex., for about ten years, there are some plantations in that locality on which nearly as much cotton per acre is produced as before the weevil was heard of. The result is accomplished by

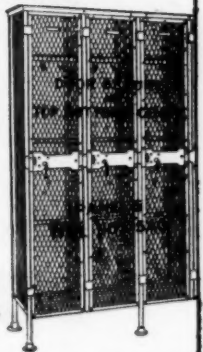


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the early planting of early varieties, by careful cultivation and by thoroughly cleaning up the land after the crop has been gathered in the fall so as to leave as little shelter as possible on the ground for insects living through the winter.

It is the belief of many of those who have most carefully studied the subject that if these methods are universally adopted by the planters there will be comparatively little decrease in the total yield of any locality on account of the weevil. The great difficulty that has been encountered thus far has been in securing anything like the universal adoption of the best methods in any locality. There are always some planters who will refuse to change their methods, who plant and cultivate as they did before the advent of the weevil, and who, for the sake of the top crop, allow the plants to stand until they are killed by frost and then to remain on the land until spring, affording ideal shelter for hibernating insects. Not only the planter who follows this method suffers but all of his neighbors suffer with him, as the insects spread from his plantation onto theirs. Better methods are being adopted each year, however, and the Department of Agriculture is hopeful that the weevil problem may be successfully solved, even if the Guatemalan ants should not accomplish all that has been hoped for from them.

See page 48 for Wanted and For Sale Department.

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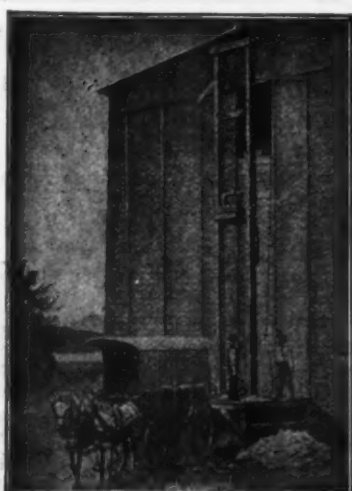
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List, illustrating and describ-
ing all modern methods of
handling ice.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Clinton Ice Company, Newark, N. J., has been chartered with \$100,000 by James R. English, Janet C. English, Jacob W. Mason and Hannah E. Mason, of Newark. It will cut, store, preserve and deal in ice.

Steam Producer and Engineering Company, of Great River, Suffolk County, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital to sell refrigeration, electricity, steam, hot water, etc., for power, cooling, etc. The directors are Rueben B. Ayres, James Anderson and Albert C. Slade.

The Loraine Creamery Company has been formed at Quincy, Ill., the names of John Groves, J. A. Ausmus and Charles Wheaton appearing as incorporators. The capital stock of the company is \$5,400, divided into shares of \$100, and the object of the company, as stated in the articles of incorporation, are to manufacture butter and cheese and furnish cream and electric light. The following persons are named as the first board of directors: J. A. Ausmus, George Steiner, John Groves, M. F. Curless and E. P. Poling.

The Midland Creamery Company, of Grand Island, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the paid up capital \$35,000. The incorporators are David Byrne, C. F. Bush and A. P. Anderson.

The Deer Hills Land Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has been formed to deal in and improve real estate, to operate cold storage warehouses and for other purposes, capital stock \$140,000; incorporators, Louis Auer, Frank J. Meyer and Kittie Coyne.

The Gregg Refrigerator Car Company has been formed in New Jersey; capital stock, \$1,000,000, incorporators, N. W. Gregg, T. S. Howard, Messrs. McCormack, Kretschmann, and Freeman.

The Peninsula Dairies Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J.; capital, \$150,000. Incorporators—M. W. Darnell, M. Weigand, M. Booskirk.

United States Plate Ice Machine Company has been organized at Camden, N. J., to manufacture ice making machines and manufacturing ice, etc.; capital, \$500,000. Incorporators: Wm. J. Thompson, Henry M. Harley, Augustus Beitney, John J. Keller, Edward Barrah.

Shenandoah Artificial Ice Company has been formed at Shenandoah, Ia.; capital,

\$100,000. J. J. Dunnegan and others, incorporators.

The Brookfield Creamery Association, Inc., has been formed in Worth County, Ia., with a capital of \$5,000. Incorporators, D. O. Ellington and others.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

Fire in the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, Ind., destroyed several buildings, including the cold storage plant, which was valued at \$10,000. Cause unknown.

Fire in the cold storage plant of Swindell & Brothers at Plymouth, Ind., destroyed the entire structure and 100,000 dozen of eggs. The loss on the building is estimated at \$15,000.

During a severe storm the building of the Buck Valley Creamery Company, at Harlan, Ia., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire. The loss will not be far short of \$5,000, with \$2,000 insurance. The fire was caused by lightning coming in on a telephone wire.

The ice plant of the Danville Ice Co., at Danville, Va., was burned September 23. The loss is practically total, and will amount to from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

A slight blaze at the Krueger Hygiene Ice Co., Newark, N. J., did about \$500 damage. The fire was discovered just in time to prevent a serious loss.

Frank C. Austin, of the produce firm of Austin & Dye, was killed in his cold storage warehouse at Medina, N. Y., last week by falling down an elevator shaft. The accident occurred at night, and foul play was at first suspected.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE NOTES.

Andrew Wood Company, of Rockwell City, Iowa, have recently installed a 25-ton refrigerating machine for use in their cold storage room. The refrigerator has a capacity of 25 or 30 carloads. It is also likely that another season they will manufacture artificial ice for sale.

The ice plant of the Caldwell, Tex., Electric Light and Power Co., is completed, and trial runs are being made.

Two men of Hutchinson, Kan., have bought land of R. B. Beard at Anthony, Kan., on which to build a 15 ton ice plant.

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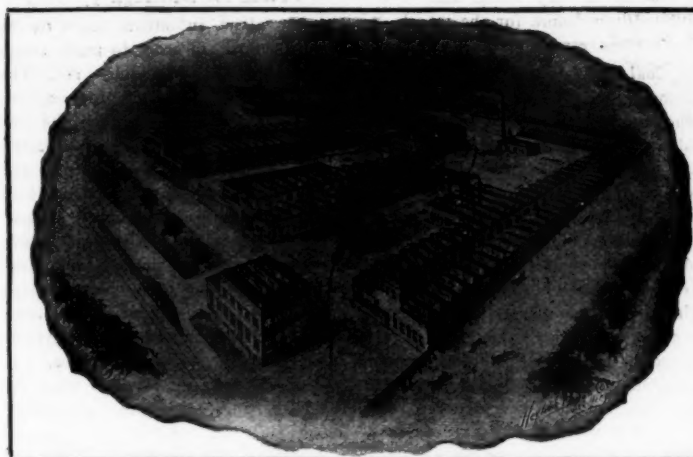
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**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

Twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed toward the Co-operative Ice Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., which is contemplating building an ice plant.

The Merchants' Refrigerating Company and the Peoples' Ice Company, of Louisville, Ky., have locked horns in an ice war, and rates are down to 15c. per cwt., and will probably go lower. The first named is the new company just opening its plant for business.

The Hackett Cold Storage plant at Bellingham, Wash., which was recently built, will make improvements at once. A large wharf, elevators for loading and discharging vessels, etc., will also be built.

Joseph Londo, fur, hide and pelt dealer at Bellaire, O., is building a new storage warehouse of four stories.

A. F. Moses has been appointed receiver of the Peoples' Fuel & Ice Co., Winston, N. C.

James E. Reynolds will erect a new artificial ice plant at Washington, Ga.

M. W. Hagenhard will erect an extensive storage plant at Hills, Ia., for his fruit business.

Wesley Cash, ice dealer at South Portland, Me., has gone into bankruptcy.

The courts having decided the ownership suit of the Cordele, Ga., ice plant against the Cordele Ice Co., that town is without ice, as the plant cannot be operated under the court ruling again this season. A new plant may be built.

A foreclosure suit against the Consumers' Ice Co., Troy, N. Y., has been commenced by the Cohoes Savings Institution on a \$5,000 mortgage.

The Emigsville Dairy Co., will erect a new plant at Emigsville, Pa.

H. E. Palmer had begun the erection of a refrigerator and storage room for his egg and butter business at Independent, Ia.

Charles Mull, of Elm Grove, W. Va., has completed arrangements for the installation of the first refrigerating plant in the town of Elm Grove, and work will be started within the next few days. The plant will be operated in connection with his slaughter house.

The ice factory at Jonesboro, Ark., which now turns out 20 tons of ice daily, is to have its capacity increased to 50 tons per day.

The plant of the Lansdale Ice Manufacturing Company, Norristown, Pa., has been sold to George W. Young, of Philadelphia, for \$16,000.

PLANNING AN ICE PLANT.

By W. Everett Parsons, M. E.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

In endeavoring to make an ice manufacturing business as profitable as possible, the management is confronted with three problems. The first should be, to reduce the cost of production and other expenses, per ton of ice, to a minimum; the second, to realize as high an average price as possible for the product; and third, to bring and maintain the yearly sales up to the highest possible point. Although all of these have to be treated separately, yet they all have an important bearing on each other. It is, therefore, necessary for the successful manager to so harmonize his solutions of these several problems as to bring about the best general results.

It is consequently exceedingly desirable that the manager of an ice manufacturing business should be thoroughly conversant with all of the details of the manufacturing end of the business, as well as with the selling and financial departments.

While it must be conceded that the great responsibility rests upon the management, yet it should be realized that the success or failure of an ice manufacturing business is often largely influenced by the locating, planning and equipping of the plant. This latter should, in every case, be carefully supervised by some one who is familiar with every detail of an ice manufacturing business. It happens too often, however, that ice plants are built by people who have had no actual experience in the ice business, and who

are unwilling to pay some one who has had the proper kind of experience, to look after the locating, planning, building and starting up of the plant and business.

Convenience of Customers.

There are many things to be considered in locating the plant, viz.: the cost of ground; the nature of the ground, as affecting the cost of reliable foundations; the possibilities of obtaining an abundant and cheap supply of water, as cold as possible; railroad facilities for delivery of fuel directly to the plant, and sometimes for shipping ice; the convenience of customers, etc.

With so many things to consider, it is not surprising that the great importance of the convenience of customers should be sometimes greatly under-estimated.

To illustrate, let us consider a new plant in a city where only natural ice is being used—a plant using coal for fuel, and a business expecting to sell its entire product right at the plant, in any quantity and to any one who comes for it.

In determining the size of plant, the first thing to consider is the possibility of selling

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Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.

Pittsburg, 22 Ross St., Pittsburg Transfer Co.

Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.

Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.

Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.

Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. O. Schapper.

Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.

Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.

Omaha, 1018 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.

Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter B. McQuile & Son.

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the product. In locating, first consider the convenience of prospective customers, and then determine the possibility of securing a plentiful and cheap supply of cooling water for the condensers. It is better not to go too far until this water supply is assured. In settling this matter, it may be necessary to do some prospecting before a suitable location is found. The cost of ground, the cost of foundations, railroad facilities, etc., must all be considered. Then common sense and good judgment must be exercised in reaching a final decision. A convenient location and good quality of ice will contribute more toward selling the product than a great amount of money spent in advertising and canvassing. These are the two great advantages that the ice manufacturer has over the natural ice dealer. It is possible for the former to locate his business convenient for his customers, whereas the natural ice dealer is generally compelled to locate his depot on the water front, or alongside of a railroad; and he often has to stake down any place he can, even there. He cannot afford to cart the ice around to convenient spots, to suit his customers, for nothing. Carting ice any considerable distance in hot weather is a somewhat serious matter, especially if the roads are not good. It costs money, whether it is done by the wholesaler, the retailer, or consumer. Retail dealers will often gladly pay fifty cents per ton to have ice carted a distance of from one-half mile to a mile to meet them at convenient places on their routes. That is why they will generally go to the most convenient depot to get their ice, espe-

cially when the weather is very warm, and will often be willing to pay more for the ice there than at some more remote depot.

Carting Coal Not Costly.

Plants are often located on railroads in order to save the expense of carting coal. When it is considered, however, that coal can be carted quite a distance for from thirty to forty cents per ton, and that from six to ten tons of ice can be made per ton of coal, it will be seen that a very few extra tons of ice sold per day would cover this carting expense. It is very desirable, however, to be located on a railroad, but in order to do it, don't get too far away from the customers.

The cost of the ground has to be considered, of course, but the difference in sales between a good and a poor location may very much more than pay the interest on a few extra thousands of dollars. And the relative costs of reliable foundations in different localities should also be carefully considered.

It is a very good thing to be on a railroad for the purpose of shipping ice, if there is a good outside market for it, but as a general thing, there is not much money in shipping manufactured ice. Better locate so as to be able to sell the greatest amount of ice possible right at the plant. And, in buying ground, get enough, so as not to be too much hampered for space.

In deciding on the machinery and plans for a plant, provide for only the best machinery and apparatus. Do not let a difference of a comparatively few dollars stand in the way of equipping a plant in the way that will give the best results.

Plans for Buildings.

Preliminary plans, in outline, have to be made first, of course, in order to make rough estimates of the cost of buildings, etc. The finished plans, for the buildings, foundations, etc., cannot be made complete until the machinery and apparatus have been contracted for, as the dimensions of buildings and strength of foundations have to be made to conform to the particular make of machinery, etc., selected. After the machinery and apparatus have been decided upon, the general outlining of the plans for buildings should be left to the consulting engineer, who has previously furnished the specifications for machinery and apparatus, and who should be thoroughly familiar with the requirements of an ice manufacturing business. After this, an architect can prepare detailed drawings and specifications for the buildings and foundations.

In this limited space it is possible to give only a few hints to those who would attempt to plan an ice plant without previous experience in that particular line.

(Concluded next week.)

Look up the
BARGAINS
AND
CHANCES

on Page 48

GUARANTEED LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE ICE AND REFRIGERATING TRADES.

COLD STORAGE

ICE TRADE JOURNAL

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NEWS and
TECHNICAL
MAGAZINE
of the
REFRIGERATING
ICE MAKING
NATURAL ICE
and
ALLIED
TRADES

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ICE TRADE JOURNAL. Vol. XXVII—No. 11.
COLD STORAGE. Vol. XI—No. 6.

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September 1904

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"Hygeia" Water, Part II, by Charles F. Conover.
Locating and Planning Plants, by W. Everett Parsons, M. E.
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News From the Pacific Coast.
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OTTO GAS ENGINES AT THE FAIR.

The exhibit of the Otto Gas Engine Works, of Philadelphia, in block 41, aisles D and E, at the St. Louis Fair, occupies the largest space ever devoted to the exhibition of gas and gasoline engines exclusively in this country. The general display at their exhibit is characteristic of the high grade of the engines which they build. There are seventeen engines shown for general and special work, eleven of which are fitted up and running, ranging in sizes from two to 140 h. p.

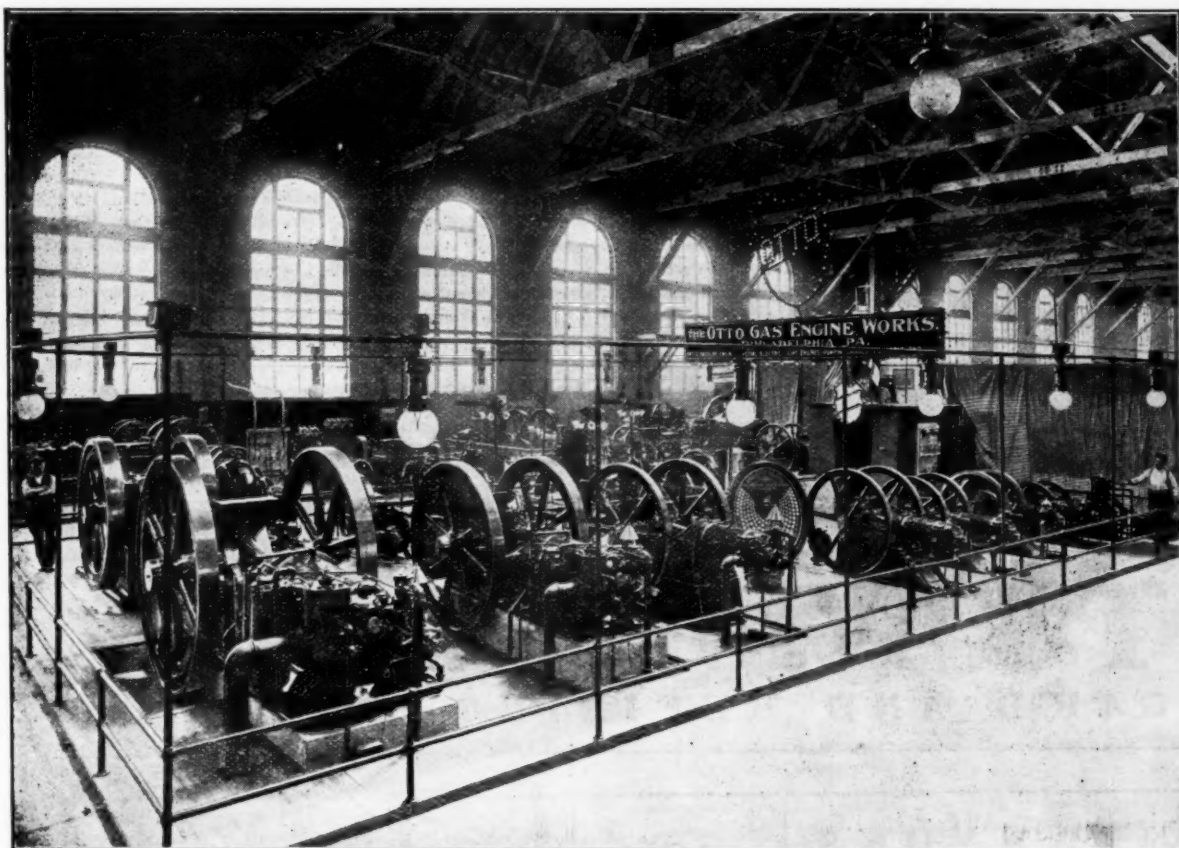
There are several novelties of more than ordinary interest, including a 40 h. p. horizontal single cylinder engine, as shown di-

idle running gas consumption is less than 18 per cent. of the full load consumption, which is decidedly more economical than a so-called throttling governing engine, or one having a multiplication of cylinders, and this adapts itself to many situations where the load during many hours at a time is light. Under these conditions the most economical running is obtained.

The two largest types of engines show the latest design for large engine construction, being fitted with their own patent self-starters, the method of starting being to set the engine at the point of ignition and with a hand pump provided a charge is pumped

method of starting insures against failure to start, as it is not dependent upon an air supply stored by the engine when running and annoyances caused when the air is exhausted.

All their engines are fitted with patent electric igniters having both movable and stationary electrodes, mounted in a phosphor bronze flange. The marine type, vertical two-cylinder engine, is of the same construction as many which they have built for submarine boats of this and larger sizes. Two types of pumping engines are shown, vertical and horizontal pump, being directly geared to the engine, making a very compact design. There



OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

rectly connected to a Diehl generator. The engine of their special electric light type is shown, fitted with their patent rotary ball governor, which regulates the charges taken or fuel consumed according to work done, sometimes called "hit and miss" governing. The regulation of this engine is perfect, variation in voltage not exceeding 2 per cent., with the engine carrying anywhere from a full load down to but a few lights.

Their claims for this engine are that it is a single cylinder type and requires less attention, and is very much simpler in construction than an engine having a multiplication of cylinders in order to get the regulation for electric light purposes. Most users of the gas and gasoline engines look for an engine which does not require constant attention, which condition this single-cylinder direct-connected type of engine fulfils. Besides, with this method of governing, the

into the cylinder. After the cylinder is charged it is cut off by a hand lever, and a somewhat greater pressure is pumped into a vessel which is part of the starter. When sufficient pressure is pumped the hand lever is opened, allowing the greater pressure in vessels to come in contact with the engine piston, which slowly turns the engine over, when the igniter snaps and a charge is ignited, which gives the flywheel sufficient momentum when the next charge is drawn in by the engine in the regular way. This

is also a 10 h. p. engine directly belted to generator.

The space is very brilliantly lighted by arc and incandescent lamps, which are being run by engines in their space. They also exhibit a number of awards, gold and silver medals, which they have received. Their engines have been exhibited at all the prominent expositions, and they claim the distinction of having over one hundred gold and silver medals and numerous awards and diplomas, leading in the number of awards made over any other piece of machinery exhibited.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Good Steady Cash Demands—Larger Consignments—Further Reduction of Stocks—Moderate Hog Receipts—Fairly Satisfactory Undertone—Speculation of Fair Volume but Less General.

The further advance in the prices of the hog products for the week, more particularly in the early part of it, had encouraging features from cash positions, in the enlarged home demands and the freer shipments to Europe, the latter either in the way of consignments or from buying orders. Besides that the stocks at the West had been further pulled down, while that the receipts of hogs have been under expectations, with their prices well sustained.

The fact that speculation had been wider helped to the upward drift of affairs; nevertheless, that the market was more secure than usual from a supply and demand basis, and that the needs of October delivery was a lever upon the whole position, but more especially for lard. It is well understood that more of the deliveries upon the October contracts will be actually required, as against sales to the home trade and exporters.

The improved markets for the week had been almost a foregone conclusion, from the belief that demands would start up, necessarily so, because of the quiet order of trading for a long time before.

Many sources of distribution at home and

abroad had allowed stocks in their hands to run low, while that the consumers' demands upon them have been steadily increasing, as usual with the fall season.

The fact that the corn crop is now an assured one of a fairly large order, or about as before estimated by us in volume, as well that it is in good condition, is not a factor in the hog products markets against the force of the cash and other demands upon them. The statement concerning the extent of the corn crop disregards, of course, two or three estimates that have been made latterly of a less volume than otherwise expected by trade and other sources of statistical information.

Effects from the corn crop upon actual fat and meat positions through the supplies of them could not, of course, be had before the spring months; the point is that there have been no results from it in the way of discounting the future; this is contrary to ordinary developments, and because of the consideration of the freer demands for cash supplies and the generally all around opinion that hog products prices have been for some time upon a very reasonable basis and should be supported.

Besides, as a feature for more regular markets than latterly is the steady showing of hog receipts less than had been expected, while that their prices are relatively higher than usual as compared with the market

values of the products, and which should exert an influence favorable to the products markets.

So long as a good cash demand could be had for the products there would naturally be an effort to get prices for them with an ordinary difference against the cost of hogs; moreover, with stronger markets for the products it is possible to more freely sell the late futures of them, and which would seemingly be desirable while the hog receipts are moderate.

It does not seem as if the near future receipts of hogs would be of more than a moderate order; therefore, that it is unlikely that the products markets will react very materially; there are some expectations of even stronger market conditions after small reactions from the late advance, and until the time for more important hog supplies, in which period it would be assumed that the trading interest would be more to lay the packing down upon as reasonable a basis as possible, and by which the products markets might suffer some.

Such small reactions in the hog products markets to easier prices, as happened spasmodically after Tuesday's trading, more particularly on Wednesday, were due more to selling a few lots which had showed profits, while that some falling off in the speculative demand had necessitated the easier

THE W. J. WILCOX

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prices. On Thursday the lard market went up again moderately early, but pork was then easy, and lard prices held the advance well to the close.

Lard, last year, at this time, was much higher than it is at present, while the cost of hogs then hardly beyond the quoted current market values for them.

The lard market has been better sustained this week than that for either pork or ribs, yet all of the products are at this writing under the outside prices of the week, and as the outcome of taking profits after the substantially advanced trading basis except the market for lard.

It has been necessary to advance the prices for compound lard this week $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on account of the higher cost of raw materials. Yet the compound lard business is not at all active, although somewhat improved. The situation is that pure lard is taking more of the attention of buyers just now, but because of the enlarging buying interest that the compounds must soon have a more animated trading. The compound makers had to pay 28c. for bleaching grade cotton oil in tanks this week, which was 1c. more money than the trading basis for it a couple of weeks since; moreover, they had met higher oleo stearine markets to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. in New York and 8c. in Chicago.

There has been a further rise in the European tallow markets, and expectations are of foreign demands to this country for the beef fats.

The Australian drouth which has had some effect upon the grain markets, particularly as it will shorten shipments from another foreign source, to other European consuming centres, has some bearing, as well, upon the fat market positions of Europe, and may account, in part, for the marked strength latterly in the beef fat markets abroad, in connection with the other influences that have been steadily noted for the late rising tendency in the English markets for the beef fats.

Average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, 245 lbs., 248 lbs. previous week, 259 lbs. corresponding week, 1903, and 238 lbs. corresponding week in 1902.

In New York the prices of compound lard were advanced for the week to 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for ear lots, more because of the enhanced cost of oleo stearine and cotton oil than from marked increase of demand. There are freer distributions of pure lard, and some export demand, while the price of Western steam is about \$7.90. City steam lard has been in export demand at \$7.50, with 300 tes. taken. Pork has had moderate export demands; sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$13@13.50, 325 bbls. family at \$15@15.50, 600 bbls. short clear \$14.25@16.50; chiefly Western at \$15. In city meats, stronger market for bellies, with light supplies; sales, 55,000 pounds pickled in lots, 12 lbs. average, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14 lbs. average at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10 lbs. average at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 550 tes. Western pickled hams at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., c. a. f.; dry salted bellies, boxed, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; backs, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; loose green hams, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do., bellies, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c. Later sales of 1,000 tes. Western lard on p. t. 200 tes. city do. at \$7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 100 boxes dry salted clear bellies at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,411 bbls. pork, 15,142,239 lbs. lard, 12,773,

444 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,353 bbls. pork, 10,859,474 lbs. lard, 11,829,580 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Export interest is still slack and the home distributions moderate. Prices are held firmly. City extra India mess, tcs., \$13.50@14.50; barreled, mess, \$8@8.50; packet, \$9.50; family, \$10.50.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships at \$210 and \$225.

Visitors: A. E. Vremsley, Melbourne; A. J. Green, Canada; A. Scheibler, Antwerp; A. H. Wright, Trinidad; W. H. Merritt, R. G. Chandler, W. H. Stewart, Frederick Pleasants, A. A. Heimsoth, Chicago; P. P. Williams, St. Louis; George A. Schroeder, Milwaukee.

NEW BRANCH OFFICE.

Edward Valk & Co. have opened a branch of their cotton oil business at Atlanta, Ga., and have placed H. Mart Smith in charge of it. Mr. Smith has been for many years familiar with all departments of the cotton oil industry.

A FALL IN PORK.

There was a terrible slump in pork over in Jersey City the other night. A whole carload of the dressed hog product jumped the track on the Erie at the Grove street crossing and spilled meat all over the neighborhood. No one was hurt, but pork was cheap for a while.

AUSTRIA'S ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Austria-Hungary, for the first six months of 1904 imported animal products to the value of \$13,763,400, against \$12,139,400 for the same time in 1903. On the other hand, the exports of animal products were \$21,416,500 for the 1904 period, against \$20,523,300 for the 1903 time.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ending September 24, with comparative tables:

| PORK, BARRELS. | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Week Sept. 24, 1904. | Week Sept. 26, 1903. | Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 24, 1904. |
| United Kingdom ... | 659 | 681 | 34,767 |
| Continent ... | 422 | 1,155 | 18,684 |
| So. and Cen. Am. ... | 228 | 625 | 17,484 |
| West Indies ... | 852 | 756 | 87,598 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. ... | 250 | 232 | 10,024 |
| Other countries ... | ..... | 4 | 1,060 |
| Totals | 2,411 | 3,353 | 140,536 |

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom ... | 11,033,907 | 10,064,165 | 478,806,296 |
| Continent ... | 1,581,912 | 860,415 | 53,808,820 |
| So. and Cen. Am. ... | 75,300 | 200,050 | 4,881,301 |
| West Indies ... | 71,825 | 102,150 | 11,204,124 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. ... | ..... | 2,800 | 65,976 |
| Other countries ... | 10,500 | ..... | 1,571,797 |
| Totals | 12,773,444 | 11,829,580 | 550,338,313 |

LARD, POUNDS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom ... | 3,915,107 | 6,108,252 | 228,347,723 |
| Continent ... | 10,263,152 | 3,905,230 | 257,315,277 |
| So. and Cen. Am. ... | 323,110 | 389,700 | 15,254,532 |
| West Indies ... | 457,670 | 438,505 | 31,446,290 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. ... | ..... | 17,787 | 885,410 |
| Other countries ... | 183,200 | ..... | 3,787,407 |
| Totals | 15,142,239 | 10,859,474 | 536,536,639 |

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

| | Pork, bbls. | Bacon and hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------|
| New York | 2,367 | 6,472,125 | 4,794,900 |
| Boston | 10 | 2,429,700 | 934,883 |
| Portland, Me. .... | ..... | 768,600 | 571,000 |
| Philadelphia ..... | ..... | 103,500 | 2,295,556 |
| Baltimore ..... | ..... | 70,070 | 6,150,906 |
| Norfolk ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Orleans | 31 | 50,150 | 97,250 |
| Montreal | 3 | 2,773,299 | 297,750 |
| Totals | 2,411 | 12,773,444 | 15,142,239 |

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS.

| | Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 24, 1904. | Nov. 1, 1902, to Sept. 26, 1903. | Increase. |
|-------------------------|---|---|------------|
| Pork, lbs. | 26,077,200 | 27,800,600 | 276,900 |
| Bacon & hams, lbs. | 550,338,313 | 531,011,420 | ..... |
| Lard, lbs. | 536,536,639 | 513,942,334 | 22,594,305 |

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

| | Liverpool. | Glasgow. | Hamburg. |
|------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Per Ton. | Per Ton. | Per 100 |
| Canned meats | 7/6 | 12/6 | 15c |
| Oil cake | 6/3 | 5/ | 13c |
| Bacon | 7/6 | 12/6 | 16c |
| Lard, tierces | 7/6 | 12/6 | 16c |
| Cheese | 20/ | 25/ | 24 |
| Butter | 25/ | 30/ | 24 |
| Tallow | 7/6 | 10/ | 16c |
| Beef, per tierce | 1/6 | 2/6 | 16c |
| Pork, per bbl. | 1/6 | 2/0 | 16c |

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 24, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

| Steamers and Destinations. | Oil | | —Beef— | | —Lard— | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Cake. | Cheese. | Bacon. | Butter. | Tcs. & Bbls. | Pork. Tcs. & Pkgs. |
| Etruria, Liverpool | 728 | 55 | 790 | ..... | ..... | 1100 |
| Aurania, Liverpool | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | ..... |
| Cevic, Liverpool | 1704 | ..... | 377 | ..... | 123 | 626 |
| Oceanic, Liverpool | 51 | 1195 | 950 | ..... | 50 | 2013 |
| Germanic, Southampton | 1927 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 500 |
| Mesaba, London | 85 | 53 | 1618 | 25 | 184 | 2254 |
| Martello, Hull | 3061 | 1733 | 776 | ..... | 500 | 3988 |
| Columbia, Glasgow | 260 | 262 | 139 | ..... | 50 | 320 |
| Pennsylvania, Hamburg | 250 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 892 | 5788 |
| Noordam, Rotterdam | 3688 | 240 | 88 | ..... | 485 | 3425 |
| Finland, Antwerp | 4409 | 400 | 100 | ..... | 35 | 1450 |
| British King, Antwerp | 3931 | 27 | 105 | ..... | 85 | 1998 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen ..... | ..... | ..... | 625 | 50 | 35 | 1125 |
| Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| La Lorraine, Havre ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 540 |
| Willehad, Baltic | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 | 340 |
| Algeria, Mediterranean ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Napoli, Prince, Mediterranean ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... |
| Tudor Prince, South Africa ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 317 |
| York Castle, South Africa | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 420 |
| Total | 15339 | 2857 | 6738 | 3358 | 646 | 1028 |
| Last week | 19912 | 2249 | 8582 | 4512 | 448 | 1315 |
| Same time in 1903 | 15,316 | 9928 | 8686 | 1005 | 515 | 1537 |
| Last year, 38 hhds and 1,215 tes. tallow. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 463 |
|  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10796 |
|  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41333 |

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has not, as yet, come up to activity. Its undertone, however, is stronger and as it is encouraged by the still further advance in the English markets, with at the London sale on Wednesday 3@6d. advance, and 900 casks sold out of 1,400 casks offered. The foreign markets are further influenced in part possibly by the Australian drouth news, as well as from the several features that have been alluded to for several weeks.

There is more or less tallow steadily going to the other side out of the supplies here. But there is not, as yet, the export demand here that would be necessary to cause material alarm among our home soapmakers. Yet that the English markets gets closer and closer each week to a full, free trading basis here. Indeed the English markets are probably already to that point when export demand of importance may come along at any moment. Yet that there may be some hesitancy on the part of the English markets in buying in their desire to see if the position there holds to the outside figures.

It is a fact that notwithstanding the absence of the indicated needed export demand that it is not possible to buy here on the basis of late sales. Thus the city, hhds., tallow which last sold at 4½c., is held by most melters at 4½c. But that it could have been bought at 4½c., and that late on Wednesday, after the report of the London sale, that our local soapmakers paid 4½c. for 200 hhds. The weekly contract deliveries of some 200 hhds. city will, therefore, be made at 4½c. This price is an advance of ½c. on the price several weeks since, but only ¼c. more than the basis of the previous sale.

The New York tallow market goes to the stronger prices slowly because there is a little unsold tallow here on account of the dif-

ference of opinion concerning prices through the last fortnight.

The make of tallow enlarges a little steadily, and it is now about 600 hhds. weekly.

It is conceded by the soapmaking trade that the prices of tallow are high compared with the cost of cotton oil; nevertheless, the fact remains that tallow is more firmly situated than cotton oil, and because of the foreign position for the beef fat, while demands hesitate for the cotton oil on the hopes of the soapmakers of effects from larger new crop supplies of it.

It would seem, however, as if the cotton oil market would ultimately get some benefit from the tallow position, yet that tallow, however stronger it may be, that the limit of prices for it would be in a degree narrowed from the incoming supplies of the new cotton oil, however better terms than latterly they may be for it.

The home soapmakers are backward in buying supplies of raw materials generally; they show some disposition to await developments from new grain and other crop positions, and are influenced somewhat by the reports of the large corn crop, and possible fairly large cotton crops as they may affect, by a discounting of the future, the fat markets. Nevertheless, there has been a decided rise in the prices of lard latterly and the near future, at least, of all fat positions look more confident than at any other time latterly from demands and supplies alone.

City tallow, in tierces, is now held at 47¢ @5c. Sales of 100 tcs. at 47¢.

City edible has sold at 5½c. for 150 tcs., and some lots could not be had at that price.

Country made tallow is sold up close to the offerings of it, and at firm prices; sales of 225,000 pounds in lots at 4½c. for common to 4½c., as to quality, chiefly at 4½c @ 4¾c., with some kettle lots at 5c.

The Western markets are held stronger, and there is beginning a little more of a buying interest there.

(Continued on page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—An advance has been paid this week to 8½c. in New York for 350,000 pounds while latterly 800,000 pounds sold

in Chicago at 7½c., and 100,000 pounds at 8c., where it would now be difficult to buy under 8c.

The supplies in New York have been rather steadily, closely taken up. There is rather more of a trading in compound lard, but not at all an active one. The late advance in pure lard and expectations of a more important trading in the compounds accounts for the generally improved stearine position, particularly as the make of the stearine is not a large one.

LARD STEARINE.—Up to 9c. is asked for city made, but bids would be scarce over 8½c. A lot of 60 tcs. Western sold at 8½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—A little business is going on, but marked demands await freer supplies of new crop oil. Quoted at 35@38c. per gallon.

GREASE is doing somewhat better, with increasing export as well as home demands. Yellow quoted at 37¢@4c.; house, 4@4½c.; bone, 4@4½c.; B white, 5c.; A white, 5½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies are light and the market is about ¼c. up for the week. Yellow at 4½c., white at 5½c.

OLEO OIL.—There has been little done in the Dutch markets, and only moderate trading in New York. Prices are held firmly. Rotterdam quotes 52 florins. New York choice at 9½c., prime at 7½c., low grades 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Spot supplies are at somewhat firmer prices, with moderate supplies and improved demands. Ceylon, spot, 7@7½c.; August to October shipment, 6½c.; Cochin spot, 7½@7¾c.; August to October, arrival, 7½c.

PALM OIL.—Little business; moderate supplies, keep prices firm. Lagos quoted at 6¼c., commercial red at 5½c.

LARD OIL holds firm, with fair jobbing sales; city quoted at 60c.

CORN OIL.—Not much export demand, but no pressure of supplies and a fairly firm market. Quoted at \$3.80@4.05, yet that exporters do not care to pay the inside price.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is limited to jobbing quantities; 20 cold test, 95c.; 30 do., at 84c.; 40 do., at 63c.; prime, 50c.; dark, 45 @46c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Slighter Slacker Look to Seaboard and Mill Markets—Moderate Increase of Compound Makers' Demands—Interest of Soap-makers Not Improved—Demands on Export Account Still Restricted—Under-tone Should Be Affected by the Higher Other Fat Markets—At the Close Some Firmness.

The seaboard markets hardly varied through the week, yet it was apparent that they showed a slacker look, and that a tendency to an improved tone which would have been exhibited ordinarily, considering the better most other fat markets hesitates in development because of the current slack demands. Towards the close of the week, however, beginning with Thursday, there was a firmer look to the market, with demands for large lots for future deliveries of prime yellow in New York at 29½c., and 23c. more freely paid for crude, in tanks, at the Southeast mills, with 23½c. for winter deliveries.

And the mills—some of them—which have been desirous of selling a little crude, have been compelled to slightly modify their views because of the indifference of buyers. The mills are getting good prices for meal, and on that account, in part, have let the oil go at the bid figures.

It is a somewhat singular condition of affairs. On the one hand are a variety of features that should harden the tone of the oil market, yet they are combatted by the indifference of buyers. Then, again, while buyers are not perhaps entertaining some ideas of the ultimate weakness to the oil market that they had held a few weeks since, do not feel convinced as yet that the market will turn materially against them, and as they base their opinions upon the extent of the corn and cotton crops.

It is a peculiar complication as well in this respect that, conceding that there will be a fairly large cotton crop, yet there is a general understanding that it will not be

anywhere near as large a one as had been among the probabilities a little while since. Yet it would be a rash opinion just now for any decided figures of the cotton crop, except to say that it will be a larger one than that of last year, and possibly around 11,000,000 bales.

But because, perhaps, of little more cheerful prospects of the cotton crop than those of the previous week, and largely owing to the late fine weather for picking, except in some of the Southwestern sections, the cotton oil market has been influenced to the even quieter feeling this week in its dealings.

As well we think that the speculative position for cotton oil has been tamed a little this week, about ¼c., by the approach to the first of the month and the anticipated October deliveries, which, however, are likely to be of a moderate order.

The decline of ¼c. was submitted to on Wednesday when 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, October delivery in New York, sold at 29½c.

There have been, however, no more favorable indications as to getting seed supplies than those that have been referred to by us latterly; there has been a strengthening of the opinion that however the outcome of the cotton crop that the seed supplies will not be released in many sections at the beginning of the season at the prices the mills feel that they should pay for them; therefore that the production of oil will not be a large one at an early period in the season.

The mills are better situated than in the previous season in holding off on seed supplies since they have not sold much crude oil ahead; nevertheless that some of the mills steadily buy a little seed and pay high prices for it more because of the satisfactory meal market position; the offers to sell the crude oil come from these mills, while they find a slow demand for them, and, as implied, prices are necessarily shaded for them for the week.

The prices of seed have not changed for the week, ruling essentially as quoted in our

late reviews, at from \$15 to \$18 per ton, with in the Southeast \$16 to \$18 per ton again paid, and in one or two instances it is understood that latterly as high as \$20 was paid at a specially favorable freight point, yet at the same time that the large mills do not see their way clear to pay over the late indicated price of \$12 per ton, as under the market situations at present.

Because of the seed situation and the probability of hesitating productions, there is no marked pressure to sell the near deliveries, except that perhaps October is a little weaker than the later months. And yet it may be reasonably expected that the productions will be in full swing in November. While they are at present very light the fact that demands at present are very slack hurt the business on the October.

There is a steady reduction of the stock of old oil, and notwithstanding the fact that no source of home consumption is at all urgent in demands for it, and that the foreign markets remain very quiet in their demands for supplies here, yet that if an urgent order comes along for the oil from the home and other sources, as has been the case this week, that better prices have been made where prompt delivery was demanded of it, especially for the bleaching grades.

Thus the West took this week 10,000 bbls. bleaching grade for immediate delivery at 28c. in tanks, including one lot of 5,000 bbls. and the remainder in lots, and 2,500 bbls. do at 27½c. in tanks, closing at 28c., while it will be recollected that about two weeks since the market for this class of oil was at 27c.

The mills have sold 20 tanks crude in the valley at 22½c. and 40 tanks do. in the Southeast at 22¾@23c., chiefly at 23c.; also sales in the Southeast of 11 tanks prime crude at 23c.; 6 tanks, basis prime, do., at 22¾c., and 15 tanks, January, February and March deliveries, at 23½c. In Texas sales of 20 tanks crude, near delivery, at 22c.

Notwithstanding the above noted somewhat

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increased sales to the compound makers, the fact remains that they were to one or two sources only and that the other compound makers were not buying; moreover, that any demand from the compound makers is wholly to protect some nearby needs of the oil and that the compound makers are against considering offers to sell the late future deliveries at the current prices for them.

It is a belief with the home consumers that a conservative policy in buying the oil will pay at least for the near future, or at least until the cotton crop, seed supplies and their prices are better determined, while they have faith in ultimate prices for seed to permit a large oil production; therefore satisfactory trading prices if not in the near future then at some time in the season when the production becomes large. This feature is alluded to to account for the conservative mood in buying by the home consumers and exporters rather than it indicates more than that; on the contrary, the current developments of other fat markets would seem to point to a stronger cotton oil market.

The corn crop is now a practically assured large one, as the weather conditions this week have been all right for it. It would seem now as if about our late crop estimate could be counted upon for the actual yield, although there is still some late planted corn to undergo weather conditions for a week or so more. But the corn crop is had in good condition, and it will go relatively further in use than the crop of the previous year.

Our home consumers of cotton oil feel that because of the now certainty of the corn crop that there will be plenty of animal fats through the season, however that a new corn crop does not come into direct effect in that

respect until the spring months; yet that conditions are always discounted. Moreover they know that some of the other fodder crops, notably hay, are of considerable magnitude, yet realizing that more corn will be needed for consumption because of somewhat shortened wheat supplies of Europe and this country and as disregarding the reports of extent of wheat crop damage from the speculative standpoint.

It is a fact, however, that however slack the trading in cotton oil is at present that the undertone of its market is a fairly healthy one, and that it may exhibit it better after the first of the month. If there was any urgency in buying the market would go to a little better basis even now.

It is not only because of the relatively strong prices paid for seed that the oil market should be affected to better positions but as well from other market positions.

Most everything else is advancing while cotton oil is held and keeps down.

For instance, oleo stearine has gone up to 8¼c. and the compound makers are more freely buying it. The tallow market has a tendency to further hardened prices in that London has again advanced 3d. @ 6d.; indeed the city melters are now asking 4¼c. for city hoghead lots, and the basis of the sale for 200 hogsheds this week 4½c. further bid. It looks as if the foreign markets would more freely buy tallow here, and that better market conditions would come about for the beef fat on the competing demands for supplies of it from exporters and soapmakers. The Australian drouth has been a factor to the several influences that have been noted for better English markets for tallow.

The prices of compound lard have been ad-

vanced this week ¼c., with car lots of it now at 6@6½c., and as in sympathy with the increased cost of the stearine and cotton oil (for the latter as shown by the late sales of the bleaching grade of it); besides that the advance in the prices of the compound is permitted by the late higher course of the pure lard market.

The cash demands keep very good for pure lard, and the stocks of it are being pulled down at the packing points, although they still exceed slightly 100,000 tes. The compound lard business is somewhat improved, but it is not, as yet, active; there is, however, good reason for believing that the compound lard trading will soon be of a livelier order, because of the enlarged desire to buy pure lard and, as well, on account of the advance in pure lard of a more material order latterly than that for the compounds. Thus, at this writing, the pure lard which runs alongside of the compounds for the trading with jobbers and bakers is at \$8.50 to \$8.62½ per 100 pounds, while the compounds, as before noted, at \$6@6.12½ for car lots, and \$6.25 for jobbing quantities, shows about \$2.25@2.50 per 100 lbs. difference, and it is sufficiently so to be attractive with buyers.

It would seem as if the pure lard market would hold fairly well up in price and that it might go, after minor fluctuations, as through the feature of some taking of profits, a little higher; yet that we are not looking for further radical advances in the prices of the lard, although at this writing (Thursday) the lard prices are at the highest point yet reached; and it is probable that the market for it will be sufficiently well maintained for some diversion of demands from it to the compounds. This opinion is based

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTAIL," NEW YORK

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
CHICAGO, 1893
PARIS, 1900

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
BUFFALO, 1901
CHARLESTON, 1902

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR
PRICES AND SAMPLES.

CABLE ADDRESS—"ARMSTRONG" DALLAS.
CODES - LIEBER, ROBINSON, YOPPS.

ARMSTRONG

PACKING Co.

PACKERS - SOAP MAKERS -
COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS.

COMPOUND LARD.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

partly upon the belief that the hog receipts at the packing points will not be large in the near future, although the pig supply, which is undoubtedly a large one, will take a few weeks to bring a sufficient number of them in marketable condition for packers to be more exercised than at present concerning hog prices, while permitting them meanwhile to seek stronger markets for products for freer selling of futures. They are likely to be helped along in their desires by the current good cash trading in the lard, while the October deliveries of the lard will be rather freely needed as against late sales of the lard to exporters and home consumers.

The drift of the tallow market should ultimately bring freer demands from soapmakers for cotton oil. There is at present slowly increasing demands for the oil from the soapmakers, yet no disposition among them to contract for supplies beyond near needs.

The foreign markets do not appear materially concerned over soap oils for the present; hence their indifference in trading in cotton oil. Linseed oil has declined a little in London for the week and is quoted there at 16s. 11½d., with linseed at 35s. 3d. The New York market prices have been as follows at the close of the previous week: Prime yellow, September, 29½@30c.; October, 29¾@30c.; sale of 100 bbls. at 29¾c.; November, December and January all at 29¾@30c.

On Monday a slightly slacker and dull market; sales 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 29¾c.; 500 bbls. do., January, at 29¾c.; prices early in the day, September, October, November, December and January, all at 29½@30c., and the afternoon prices

were not changed from those of the morning.

On Tuesday there were no sales at the open session, where prices through the day stood 29½@29¾c. for prime yellow for all of the deliveries from September to January, but outside the session 300 bbls. November sold at 29¾c.

On Wednesday a quiet and easier market; sales 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, in New York, at 29½c.; early in the day, September, October, November, December, all at 29½@29¾c.; January 29½@30c., and the afternoon session prices essentially unchanged.

On Thursday a stronger market. Sales, 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, November, 29¾c.; October, early, 29½@29¾c.; November, December and January, 29¾@30c., and in the afternoon continued firmness; no sales; October, 29½@29¾c.; November, December and January, all at 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked after the session. Butter oil is at about 32@32½c., and white and winter yellow at 32½@33c.

(Friday's market will be found on page 42.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 29.—It grows monotonous to begin the market letter every week with the fact that prices are the same as the previous week, and still this is the case. It is now pretty nearly six weeks that prices have fluctuated between 29¼@29¾c., occasionally touching 29@30c. In the meantime the situation has grown more interesting and more complicated.

The fat markets all over the world have advanced during the past week. The rise in the European tallow market has pushed up the price here, and 4½c. is bid to-day for prime city tallow, against 4¼c. last week. Greases and other soap fats have advanced in proportion. Edible fats have followed the lead of lard, which has scored ¾c. advance for the week, and so has oleo stearine, which is to-day quoted at 8¼c. It seems reasonable to suppose that this advance in the fat markets will ultimately affect cottonseed oil and attract attention to the cheapness of this article. Europe, the great consumer of large quantities, is, however, still holding off and buying orders for export are needed to create higher markets.

As regards the question of supply, it must be admitted that offerings of crude oil are becoming more free, slowly but gradually. So far the domestic consumers have readily absorbed the offerings from these quarters, but the bears claim that as the production increases the demand will not be large enough to take it all. The bulls claim that the seed receipts are likely to remain small, and that the production is not going to increase as much as the bears believe. They maintain that the farmers are going to hold their seed back, and that it is only a question of time when the European consumers will have to come in the market and buy oil, and that when Europe gets ready it will find that there is not a sufficient supply here to fill their wants.

The situation is extremely interesting, and it is hard to tell whether the sellers or the buyers will be able to hold out the longest. In one way the situation is gaining strength on account of the steady advance in competing fats, and on the other hand it is weakening on account of the steady increase in productions.

Closing prices at noon to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 29½c. bid and 29¾c. asked; November, 29½c. bid and 30c. asked; December, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked; January, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 33c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 1½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in Southeast prompt shipment, 23c.; crude oil in tanks in Southeast, prompt shipment basis prime, 22¾c.; prime crude oil in tanks in Southeast, January, February and March, 23½c.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

See Page 48 for Bargains

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending September 29, and since September 1, were as follows:

| From New York. | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Port. | For week. Bbls. | From Sept. 1. Bbls. |
| Acajulta | .. | 6 |
| Adelaide | 47 | 47 |
| Alexandria | 85 | 445 |
| Antigua | .. | 76 |
| Antwerp | .. | 375 |
| Auckland | .. | 20 |
| Barbados | .. | 34 |
| Bridgetown | 21 | 21 |
| Buenos Ayres | .. | 146 |
| Colon | 8 | 35 |
| Christiania | 51 | 51 |
| Copenhagen | .. | 250 |
| Corinto | 13 | 13 |
| Dantzie | .. | 200 |
| Demerara | .. | 52 |
| Dunkirk | .. | 200 |
| East London | .. | 35 |
| Fort de France | 194 | 418 |
| Galatz | .. | 100 |
| Genoa | .. | 400 |
| Georgetown | 74 | 74 |
| Gothenberg | .. | 250 |
| Guadaloup | .. | 178 |
| Hamburg | 100 | 760 |
| Havana | 34 | 69 |
| Havre | .. | 580 |
| Hong Kong | .. | 54 |
| Hull | .. | 100 |
| Kingston | 95 | 245 |
| La Guaira | 16 | 16 |
| Leghorn | .. | 509 |
| Liverpool | 200 | 705 |
| London | 20 | 60 |
| Macoris | .. | 288 |
| Malmo | .. | 6 |
| Malta | .. | 203 |
| Manchester | 46 | 70 |
| Marseilles | .. | 1,460 |
| Martinique | .. | 54 |
| Melbourne | .. | 154 |
| Montevideo | .. | 331 |
| Naples | .. | 325 |
| Oran | .. | 956 |
| Port au Prince | .. | 5 |
| Port Natal | .. | 78 |
| Port of Spain | 16 | 16 |
| Rio Janeiro | 85 | 529 |
| Rotterdam | .. | 1,720 |
| St. Kitts | .. | 121 |
| Sierra Leone | .. | 10 |
| Southampton | .. | 250 |
| Stavanger | .. | 35 |
| Stettin | 100 | 445 |
| Stockholm | 65 | 115 |
| Trieste | .. | 1,397 |
| Valparaiso | .. | 222 |
| Venice | .. | 1,550 |
| Vera Cruz | 8 | 27 |
| Totals | 1,276 | 16,880 |
| From New Orleans. | | |
| Rotterdam | 3,275 | 3,275 |
| Antwerp | 800 | 1,500 |
| Copenhagen | 150 | 150 |
| Marseilles | .. | 2,050 |
| Hamburg | .. | 2,045 |
| London | .. | 560 |
| Liverpool | .. | 800 |
| Trieste | .. | 2,100 |
| Glasgow | .. | 1,484 |
| Totals | 4,225 | 13,966 |
| From Galveston. | | |
| Antwerp | 585 | 1,880 |
| Hamburg | 50 | 50 |
| Totals | 635 | 1,930 |
| From Baltimore. | | |
| Rotterdam | 350 | 750 |
| Bremerhaven | .. | 200 |
| Totals | 350 | 950 |

Recapitulation.

| | Week ending Sept. 29. | Total Sept. 1. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| From New York | 1,276 | 16,880 |
| From New Orleans | 4,225 | 13,966 |
| From Galveston | 635 | 1,930 |
| From Baltimore | 350 | 950 |
| Grand total all ports.... | 6,486 | 33,726 |

CABLE MARKETS**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 29.—Cotton oil has a fair inquiry for butter grade; quoted 24½ florins. Prime summer yellow neglected at 22 florins.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 29.—Cotton oil market steady. Small business reported at 37½ marks for good off grades. Quote prime summer yellow 38½ marks; butter oil, 39½ marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 29.—Cotton oil market firm but dull; sales scarce at 47½ francs for prime summer yellow, and 52½@52½ francs for winter oil.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Sept. 29.—Cotton oil market is very quiet; some demand for delivery January and forward at 48 francs for prime summer yellow. Prompt delivery nominal at 47½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—Cotton oil market quiet; sales of good brands prime summer yellow at 18½s. to 18¾s., c. i. f. English ports; off oil nominal at 18½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29.—There has been an active demand the last two days for crude oil in the Southeast at 23c. for prime; prompt sales have been made on the basis of prime at 23c.; later months have been neglected. Meal continues in good demand at stationary prices. Speculators are buying seed. Mills are withdrawing from the market.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 29.—Purchases were made here to-day of Texas prime crude at 22c.; valley at 22½c. Offerings are increasing somewhat. There is a domestic demand for immediate shipment of prime summer yellow bleachable. Trade is nominal elsewhere. Cake and meal are easier, except for the first half of October. A shipment of 2,650 long tons at the shipside at New Orleans was bid in this position.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 29.—Trading this week has been more active, with sales of oil at 22@22¼c.; October meal, 24@24¼c.; November, 23½c. f. o. b. Galveston.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow

AND GREASES.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company

AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.

EUROPEAN FOOD SUPPLY.

The past season's unprecedented drought on the continent of Europe will have widespread effect on food supplies and in other ways, and will affect all the markets of the world, as The National Provisioner has already predicted. Reports in this paper are substantiated by information furnished by United States consular officials. In a recent letter Vice-consul-general Murphy, writing from Frankfort, Germany, says:

"The severe drought which is inflicting European countries has had various injurious effects. It has caused frequent and large conflagrations; it has stopped river navigation entirely in many districts, causing a scarcity of fruits and garden truck, coal, wood, etc., and greatly advanced prices; it has forced works operated by water power to cease running. But it is particularly the insufficiency of feed stuffs for cattle and horses which causes anxiety in agricultural and commercial circles.

"The governments of Bulgaria and Roumania have already issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn and other cattle feed. Exceptional freight rates, amounting to a reduction of about 50 per cent. are given by Hungarian and Prussian railroads for corn and feed stuffs. The beef and pork supply will be diminished, as farmers are averse to paying high prices for the feed required for raising stock.

"Servia and Austria-Hungary also have issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn, hay, and other feed stuffs. The order of the Austro-Hungarian government is most rigid and sweeping, as it includes, in addition, bran and barley, potatoes and beans, oil cake, clover, and the husks, dregs, and waste material of malt and sugar beets; in short, everything, even including swill, which can serve as food for animals.

"Roumania and Austria-Hungary have heretofore been the principal European supply sources for corn and feed stuffs for the other countries of western Europe. This source of supply now being closed, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and England, as well as the Scandinavian countries, will have to depend principally upon the United States and, to a smaller extent, upon Argentina for food for their cattle and horses."

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues firm all around and there is still a good trade in progress. Native steers are strong. Previously rumored sales of native steers ahead at 12½c. are confirmed and two packers have together sold three cars of late September and early October natives at 12½c. Another leading packer has sold a car of St. Joseph September natives at 12½c. A leading packer has cleaned out his April native steers at Chicago, about 7,000, at 11½c., and also cleaned out his holdings of April natives at St. Joseph at 11½c. Two leading packers are offering, from Chicago, July, August and early September strike native steers at 11½c., while another prominent packer is holding these at 12c. One sample car of strike native steers has been sold by a leading packer at 11½c. for export. A Chicago dealer has been the principal buyer of the September natives at 12½c. and early October at 12½c., and he is figuring on a small kill of native steers in October. A leading packer has sold four cars of September light and extreme Texas at 12c. and 11c. respectively.

Late salting heavy Texas are quotable at 13c., with no further sales of these made. A leading packer has sold 6,000 Colorados ahead at 11½c. and has the privilege of including butt brands if he wants to. There is a fair supply of both butt brands and Colorados which are offered at 11½c., also light and extreme Texas which are offered at 12 and 11c. No sales of branded cows have been made at over 10½c., although packers are refusing to sell at that price from Southern points, where the hides run mostly Texas. Heavy and light native cows continue strong. One leading packer has sold a car of late salting light native cows at 11c. and a big packer is now holding his strike light cows at 10½c. A leading packer has sold a car of late salting heavy native cows at 11½c. No further sales have been made of bull hides, which are well cleaned up.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market holds steady with a somewhat firmer tone, and is seemingly uninfluenced by the pressure from buyers for lower prices. Some dealers have made sales of buffs and heavy cows together ahead to October 10 at 10c. and 9c. for both varieties, and none of the dealers will accept bids at under these prices. Large buyers continue out of the buff market at over 9½c. and 8½c., but have been unsuccessful as yet in procuring any here at these figures outside of the single car that was sold some time ago. Some of the large buyers are showing considerable desire to purchase buffs, but as yet they have not raised their bids. Heavy cows alone are firm at 10c. and 9c. and the market has been well cleaned up at these prices. Extremes continue scarce and wanted. Western extremes are quotable at 10½c. to 10½c. selected, and fine Eastern extremes at 10½c. There is little doing at present in heavy steers, but these are held steady at 10½c. to 10½c. with holders not willing to accept under the outside figure for choice lots. Offerings of bulls are light, and there

is sufficient demand at 8¼c. and 7¼c. to take receipts, and some dealers are asking a trifle more.

CALFSKINS.—The very large sales that have been made to Western tanners have cleaned up the market on nearly all descriptions, and have also taken what dealers will get in for some time ahead. Quotations based on the sales reported yesterday are 13½c. for Chicago cities, 13½c. to 13½c. for outside cities and 13½c. for countries. Packer skins rule at 14c. to 14½c. flat, as per transactions noted yesterday. The effect of the large sales has been to still further stiffen the market, and the strength has been added to by a further advance in foreign skins at the Paris auction sales. Regular late receipt kips are quotable at 11½c. to 11½c. and veals alone are strong at 12c. The market has been cleaned up on deacons at 90c. and 70c., and some dealers have made sales ahead at these prices. Dealers are now holding their deacons at 92½c. and 72½c.

DRY HIDES.—One dealer is now offering a car of sole leather hides at 18¼c. for trimmed, as he was unable to get his previous asking price of 18½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues steady and firm, but prices are unchanged. Chicago packer pelts, mostly natives, are quotable at \$1.10 for lambs, with sheep held at \$1.05 to \$1.07½. Western lambs are selling at about 90c. Late take-off Bridgeport sheep and lambs continue to bring \$1 to \$1.05 and the country market is strong at 60c. to 90c., according to lots. Best dry pelts are bringing 14½c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The 4,000 Puerto cabellos, referred to yesterday, have been sold at the unchanged price of 20½c. The market continues steady with offerings light.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—One of the local packers has three or four cars of late September native steers on hand, but most of the packers are closely sold up. All of the strike hides on this market have been sold. Late salting native steers are quotable at 12¼c. to 12½c.; butt brands and Colorados, 11c. to 11¼c., and cows, 10¼c. to 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues to show a slightly firmer tone and one car of New York State cows has been sold here at 9½c. flat, for which buyers were previously bidding only 9½c. flat. Pennsylvania cows in car lots

are held at 9½c. flat, and some New York State dealers are also asking this figure. Some cables have been received from Paris giving an advance of 3 frs. per 50 kilos on calfskins at the auction sales. A Boston slaughtering concern has sold two cars of calfskins in this market. The price is not divulged, but is stated to be the same figure as a large sale that was made by the same concern about six weeks ago. Country calfskins continue strong at \$1 to \$1.05, \$1.30 to \$1.35 and \$1.60 to \$1.65. Sales of prime New York city calfskins have been made at \$1.20, \$1.50 and \$1.72½, and the market is well cleaned up.

Leather Conditions.

A wire from Chicago states that one firm claim to have sold a large block of belting butts at 37c. for firsts. It is a fact that the market on belting butts is fully 1c. stronger in New York, as noted yesterday, and that lightweight butts have sold here at 36c. Prime tannages of closely trimmed light butts would bring 37c. One Philadelphia tanner is asking 27½c. tannery run for Texas oak sides, but no sales are reported of Philadelphia leather at over 27c., and local buyers claim to be out of the market at this price, and also at 25c. for New York tannages of tannery run Texas. Some good sales of No. 2 union backs have been made in Boston at 29c. Hemlock sole continues quiet but steady.

ITALIAN HIDE AND FAT IMPORTS.

The imports of raw hides into Italy for the first six months of 1904 amounted to \$3,778,747, as compared with \$2,681,542 for the same period of 1903. Importation of animal fat increased from \$754,051 in the first six months of 1903, to \$1,436,692 for the same period of 1904.

PERU'S HIDE EXPORTS.

The export of hides and hide products from Peru for 1903 amounted to \$732,605. Peru's total exports of all commodities to the United States for that year aggregated \$2,395,532.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
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Poultry Food

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If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases—ALL YOUR BY-PRODUCTS, We will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell how to get the most money from your waste products.

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Official Chemists—N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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CHICAGO SECTION



CHICAGO NOTES.

Board of Trade membership sold last week for \$3,300 net.

The average weight of hogs last week was 245 lbs.; a year ago, 259 lbs.; two years ago, 235 lbs.

The Chicago Journal says: Will not someone please notify the retail butchers that the strike is over!

A cold wave is expected to strike Chicago soon. Just when Senator Fairbanks will arrive is not stated.

Hogs are apparently scarce and high at present. Contrary to general opinion, however, there are plenty of them in the country.

The Co-operative Grease and Soap Company has asked the courts to restrain the city from interfering with its business at 2719 Quinn street.

The American Agricultural Packing Company is negotiating for a site for a new plant, but nothing of an official nature is being given out for publication.

The Board of Trade will be closed October 8, "Chicago Day" at the St. Louis Fair, as also will the St. Louis Exchange, so as to give the members an opportunity to fittingly celebrate.

An opportunity for a partnership in a good sheep casing business offers itself this week in The National Provisioner's want and for sale department. Particulars may be found on page 48 of this issue.

Fred. Cowin, superintendent of the Anglo-American Provision Company, left for England last Saturday. It was his intention to leave Chicago on this trip July 12, but owing to the strike breaking out that day he was detained.

The Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company has ordered 200 refrigerator cars of 60,000 lbs. capacity from the American Car and Foundry Company for quick delivery, and will also build an additional hundred at its own shops.

Henry Dummert, widely and favorably known in the grease business, is now located at No. 218 La Salle street, would be pleased to hear from the trade everywhere, and assures them he can make it more than interesting for them.

Record-Herald says: "In memory of his son, Nathan Swift, who died nearly a year ago from injuries sustained in a polo game,

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, will bear the expense of equipping the operating room at the hospital of the new Methodist Episcopal Orphanage at Lake Bluff. The building has been completed, the funds therefor having been secured from other sources, and the hospital is expected to be ready for occupancy within a month.

New York butchers unions which seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen after the disastrous strike propose now to complicate affairs among what is left of organized labor in the packinghouses by starting a rival national union. John Kennedy, who led the fight in New York, and Joseph Craven, a New York sheep butcher, were in Chicago this week, and their mission was said to be to induce some of the Chicago locals to withdraw from the Amalgamated association and join a national organization centering in New York. Michael Donnelly refused to discuss the situation, but it is understood to be the beginning of a movement to force Donnelly's organization out of the field entirely.

On Friday, September 23, the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, the guests of the Society of Chemical Industry of Chicago, visited Packingtown. At Swift & Company's plant the hog-killing process was shown. Armour & Company's attraction was their beef-killing department. The manufacture of oleomargarine was explained at Morris & Company's. The delegation was then conveyed to Libby, McNeill & Libby's plant, and began a tour of "the largest kitchen in the world." They first visited the new chemical laboratory, where they were shown several food tests, which greatly interested them. The process room and cook room were then inspected, the feature of which was the cleanliness and despatch marking the enormous output of canned delicacies. After a tour of the beef cutting department, the bottle goods department and the label room, each visitor was presented with a memento designed to commemorate the occasion.

STOPPING UNION VIOLENCE.

Justice Underwood is determined that the union men who left the stock yards when the strike was declared shall not intimidate the non-union men who took their places, as he indicated when he fined William Thompson, unionist, \$200 for intimidation. Thompson

was also placed under a peace bond of \$1,000 for one year. It was charged that Thompson had threatened injury to William Allen if the latter continued to fill the position that was formerly held by Thompson.

The fine was intended as a warning. Justice Underwood and the police are of the opinion that there will be much of this intimidation in the near future and the justice is determined to stop it while it is in its infancy. The fine is the heaviest that has been registered against any of the union men, and it means that Thompson will have to pay \$200 or spend a long period in the bridewell.

Thompson was formerly an elevator man in one of the packinghouses. He left his job when the strike was declared. Allen came from Cincinnati. He was without a job, and had no money. He went to the stock yards and got the job that had been Thompson's. All went well until the strike was settled. Then the striker wanted his former job. But Allen was satisfied and his employers were pleased. Thompson was angry.

"If you do not get another job and let me have the one that I left you will visit a hospital," is what Thompson told Allen, according to the latter's testimony.

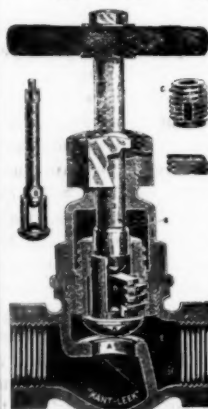
"I didn't take it seriously, however," added Allen. "I wasn't afraid at that time. A few days later Thompson again came to me. He said that a crowd would jump on me as I went home from work that night. He said the crowd would get me when I reached Halsted street and would beat me up."

Allen was frightened the second time and appealed to the police. Patrolman Joseph Kennedy was assigned on the case, and

Burlington Brass Works BURLINGTON, WIS.

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS, Agents, CHICAGO

THE "Kant Leek" VALVE



SELF-GRINDING
SELF-SEATING
ALWAYS TIGHT

Constant use improves them.
No discs to give out.
No repair kit needed.
Always ready.
It never fails.
We guarantee every valve tested to

200 POUNDS
COLD WATER

HENRY DUMMERT 218 La Salle Street CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Thompson's appearance in court yesterday morning was the result.

"The fine is intended as an object lesson," said the justice after court. "The \$200 is the limit under the State law. The evidence was clearly against the defendant, it having been proven beyond a doubt that he intimidated the man who succeeded him in his work. I am satisfied that intimidation is being practiced right along, and it must be stopped. The strikers are discovering that their places have been filled and that many of them will be without employment throughout the winter. They become desperate when they learn the true situation, and the first thing that they think of is to frighten the men who are at work. They believe that the non-union men will leave and they will be provided for.

"The police at the Thirty-fifth street station claim that there will be more crime this year than ever before. They say that the strikers who are still out of employment and the other unemployed will be in want within a short time, and that when the cold weather comes there will be much thuggery and many hold-ups in that part of the city. If I can do anything to stop it in its early stages I certainly want to. It is my opinion that an order will come from the City Hall within thirty days telling the judges in the police courts to deal quickly with the law-breakers, and send them to the bridewell and keep them there until the winter is over."

LATE CHARLES F. MARTIN.

Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock Association, whose death was announced in The National Provisioner last week, was one of the best known and most popular men in the West. Practically all of his life was spent west of the Missouri river. He was known to every cattleman in the country, and among newspaper men he was also very well known.

Mr. Martin was born in Kentucky in 1860. When a child his parents moved to Iowa and he grew to manhood in that State. When a young man he was employed by Mallory & Fitzgerald, railroad contractors, as a time clerk, and when that firm built the Santa Fe west and established a La Junta he was with the construction gang. That was his first trip into the Rocky mountain region, and he never returned east of the Missouri river.

In 1879 Mr. Martin and Lute Wilcox, owner of the Field and Farm, met in La Junta, and they went into the sheep business on a small scale, doing their own herding. In 1880 United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Robert J. Ingersoll became interested in several cattle ranches in New Mexico. Senator Dorsey was desirous of having a newspaper, and so the New Mexican Stockman was established at Springer, and Mr. Martin was made editor. Then began as strenuous a life as a newspaper man ever led. The rough element controlled the country, and Martin vigorously attacked them in his paper and demanded that there be law and order.

A border gang of cowboy outlaws announced that they would clean out Springer and kill Martin, but Martin sought refuge in the county jail, and with the sheriff kept the outlaws at bay for two days. Then, while

the sheriff held the gang in front, Martin escaped by a rear door and made his way overland to Santa Fe, where he notified the commandant of the fort, and a company of soldiers was sent to Springer to relieve the sheriff. This forced Martin to leave Springer, but once in passing through the town on a train the outlaws heard he was on the train and searched it for him, but he was hidden.

Mr. Martin then came to Denver and became western manager of the Associated Press, which position he held until failing health forced him to resign. In 1898 he became interested with John W. Springer and others in organizing the National Livestock Association. He was elected its first secretary, and he has devoted himself to the association. When he died he was on his way with his wife to Casper, Wyo., where he was to address the Wyoming Industrial Association. He was in demand from stock and industrial associations as a speaker and has organized many associations of cattlemen.

Mr. Martin was attacked by consumption some ten years ago. He knew that his days were numbered, but he was never known to complain. He was genial in disposition, generous to a fault and possessed much personal magnetism, so that his friends are numbered by the thousands. He is survived by a widow but no children.

STRIKERS FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

George Stephens, secretary and business agent of the South Omaha Packing Trades Council, and 36 striking packinghouse employees were last Saturday found guilty of contempt by United States District Judge Munger, while Stephen Vail, second vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, was acquitted.

Stephens was fined \$250 and costs, and the thirty-six strikers were fined \$20 each and costs, each of the defendants to be confined in the county jail till the fine is paid. Execution of the sentence is to be suspended until October 8, in order to give the defend-

ants' attorneys opportunity to perfect their writ of error and carry up the case if they choose to do so.

The contempt proceedings against Vail, Stephens and the strikers was the outgrowth of their violation of the order issued by Judge Munger on July 20, enjoining them from picketing and otherwise interfering with the business of the packers.

The "A B C" Heater



HEATER COILS WITH CASING REMOVED.

is an entirely vertical sectional base Heater. The pipes are of equal length; no "short-circuiting" or "air-binding;" drainage copious and perfect; no flanges with gaskets to leak and blow out.

Encased in a steel jacket, with Fan attached, forms the apparatus for "A B C" Heating and Drying plants.

Fans and Blowers for all purposes.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO. / Detroit

WANTED and FOR SALE ADVERTISEMENTS

PAGE 48

Cyclone

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Disintegrators and Pulverizers

Are Used by the Largest Manufacturers in the World in Many Industries.

Give a Much Larger Output per H. P. than any other Mills.

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MANUFACTURERS FOR

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CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 28.

We quote to-day's market as follows:
 Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½@9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾@9½; 14@16 ave., 9½@9¾; 18@20 ave., 9½@9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½@7; 6@8 ave., 6½@7; 8@10 ave., 6½@7; 10@12 ave., 6½@7; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9½@10; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10½; 26@28 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½.
 Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| Sept. | 7.17 | 7.20 | 7.17 | 7.20 |
| Oct. | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.30 | 7.32 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| Sept. | 7.60 | 7.62 | 7.57 | 7.60 |
| Oct. | 6.82 | 6.85 | 6.82 | 6.85 |
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| Sept. | 11.40 | 11.40 | 11.40 | 11.40 |
| Oct. | 13.20 | 13.22 | 13.17 | 13.20 |

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.27 | 7.37 | 7.27 | 7.35 |
| Jan. | 7.40 | 7.45 | 7.37 | 7.45 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.65 | 7.77 | 7.65 | 7.77 |
| Jan. | 6.92 | 6.95 | 6.90 | 6.90 |
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 11.00 | 11.62 | 11.55 | 11.62 |
| Jan. | 13.35 | 13.37 | 13.27 | 13.35 |

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.35 | 7.42 |
| Jan. | 7.47 | 7.50 | 7.42 | 7.47 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.82 | 7.82 | 7.72 | 7.72 |
| Jan. | 6.95 | 6.95 | 6.87 | 6.90 |
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 11.62 | 11.65 | 11.57 | 11.62 |
| Jan. | 13.37 | 13.40 | 13.27 | 13.30 |

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.37 | 7.40 | 7.37 | 7.37 |
| Jan. | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.37 | 7.37 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.72 | 7.75 | 7.67 | 7.72 |
| Jan. | 6.87 | 6.90 | 6.82 | 6.82 |
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 11.50 | 11.52 | 11.45 | 11.50 |
| Jan. | 13.25 | 13.25 | 13.15 | 13.15 |

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.35 | 7.52 | 7.35 | 7.52 |
| Jan. | 7.35 | 7.42 | 7.35 | 7.37 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.70 | 7.75 | 7.70 | 7.72 |
| Jan. | 6.80 | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.82 |
| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
| Oct. | 11.40 | 11.42 | 11.35 | 11.40 |
| Jan. | 13.05 | 13.15 | 13.05 | 13.07 |

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| Oct. | 11.42 | 11.42 | 11.30 | 11.35 |
| Jan. | 13.10 | 13.15 | 13.07 | 13.12 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.60 | 7.62 | 7.55 | 7.60 |
| Jan. | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.35 | 7.40 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| Oct. | 7.72 | 7.72 | 7.62 | 7.72 |
| Jan. | 6.82 | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.85 |

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Monday, Sept. 19..... | 33,318 | 1,847 | 19,527 | 37,436 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 20..... | 11,343 | 1,347 | 12,418 | 27,261 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 21..... | 19,801 | 1,311 | 20,263 | 25,576 |
| Thursday, Sept. 22..... | 11,810 | 921 | 16,972 | 18,890 |
| Friday, Sept. 23..... | 5,374 | 888 | 11,785 | 17,322 |
| Saturday, Sept. 24..... | 948 | 241 | 5,634 | 5,080 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| Totals this week..... | 82,654 | 6,555 | 86,629 | 129,665 |
| Previous week..... | 61,647 | 6,050 | 99,447 | 109,978 |
| Cor. week 1903..... | 70,234 | 4,951 | 99,694 | 110,815 |
| Cor. week 1902..... | 69,435 | 6,198 | 97,133 | 107,063 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Monday, Sept. 19..... | 6,502 | 53 | 5,617 | 9,454 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 20..... | 6,010 | 117 | 3,056 | 12,423 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 21..... | 6,973 | 212 | 4,031 | 12,350 |
| Thursday, Sept. 22..... | 9,196 | 195 | 3,709 | 13,112 |
| Friday, Sept. 23..... | 7,182 | 338 | 3,334 | 11,235 |
| Saturday, Sept. 24..... | 961 | 208 | 800 | 6,800 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Totals this week..... | 36,820 | 1,123 | 20,727 | 65,374 |
| Previous week..... | 24,436 | 806 | 26,921 | 57,443 |
| Cor. week 1903..... | 27,791 | 743 | 22,619 | 34,983 |
| Cor. week 1902..... | 23,613 | 790 | 12,149 | 23,311 |

Continental receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Sept. 24, 1904..... 285,000
 Week ago 305,000
 Year ago 300,000
 Two years ago 277,000
 Total receipts for year to date, 15,685,000, against 16,634,000 year ago, 15,805,000 two years ago.
 Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending Sept. 24..... | 239,000 | 217,000 | 298,800 |
| Week ago 207,700 | | | 231,400 |
| Year ago 237,400 | | | 215,000 |
| Two years ago 251,900 | | | 218,700 |

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Sept. 24 as follows: | |
| Armour & Co..... | 17,700 |
| Anglo-American..... | 9,900 |
| Continental..... | 900 |
| Swift & Company..... | 14,900 |
| Hammond & Co..... | 5,700 |
| Morris & Co..... | 4,900 |
| Boyd-Lunham & Co..... | 1,700 |
| S. & S..... | 3,500 |
| H. Boone & Co..... | 500 |
| Roberts & Oake..... | 400 |
| Other packers..... | 11,300 |

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Total..... | 71,500 |
| Left over..... | 2,500 |
| Week ago..... | 75,500 |
| Year ago..... | 88,200 |
| Two years ago..... | 92,300 |
| Three years ago..... | 120,200 |

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Week ending Sept. 24..... | \$5.92 |
| Previous week..... | 5.75 |
| Year ago..... | 5.87 |
| Two years ago..... | 5.57 |
| Three years ago..... | 6.30 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Estimated receipts of live stock week ending October 1: | |
| Cattle..... | 80,000 |
| Hogs..... | 100,000 |
| Sheep..... | 120,000 |

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Week ending Sept. 24..... | \$5.25 |
| Previous week..... | 5.25 |
| Three weeks ago..... | 5.20 |
| Year ago..... | 5.10 |
| Two years ago..... | 6.40 |

CATTLE.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Heaves, choice to prime..... | \$5.95@6.50 |
| Steers, good to choice, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs..... | 5.50@6.05 |
| Steers, fair to good exporters..... | 5.25@5.75 |
| Steers, medium beef..... | 4.20@4.90 |
| Steers, inferior and plain..... | 3.00@3.90 |
| Steers, grass Texas..... | 2.25@4.15 |
| Steers, fed Texas..... | 3.75@5.75 |
| Steers, western range..... | 3.50@5.50 |
| Cows and heifers, fair to good..... | 2.70@4.00 |
| Cows and heifers, good to fancy..... | 3.70@4.50 |
| Cows, good cutting to fair beef..... | 2.00@2.40 |
| Cows, common to good canners..... | 1.60@2.15 |
| Cows, grass Texas..... | 2.25@4.15 |
| Stockers and feeders, poor to fair..... | 2.00@3.25 |
| Stockers and feeders, good to choice..... | 3.40@3.85 |
| Bulls, poor to choice..... | 1.75@4.35 |
| Calves, common to fair..... | 2.70@4.90 |
| Calves, good to fancy..... | 5.40@6.70 |

HOGS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Heavy shippers, good to choice..... | \$6.00@6.30 |
| Butcher weights, good to choice..... | 6.00@6.30 |
| Heavy packing, rough to fair..... | 5.65@6.10 |
| Heavy mixed, plain to good..... | 5.80@6.15 |
| Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs..... | 6.00@6.25 |
| Good to choice, 185 to 200 lbs..... | 6.10@6.25 |
| Pigs, poor to choice, 60 to 130 lbs..... | 4.50@5.85 |

SHEEP.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Wethers, good to prime, mixed..... | \$4.05@4.25 |
| Mixed lots, fair to good..... | 3.15@3.50 |
| Wethers, western grass, fair to prime..... | 3.90@4.05 |
| Ewes, fair to fancy..... | 3.25@4.25 |
| Ewes, plain to good breeding..... | 3.20@4.10 |
| Culls, bucks and wethers..... | 2.00@3.00 |
| Yearlings, good to prime..... | 4.00@4.50 |
| Yearlings, poor to fair..... | 3.50@3.95 |
| Lambs, fat western range..... | 4.90@5.50 |
| Lambs, spring, good to prime..... | 5.00@6.00 |
| Lambs, spring, poor to fair..... | 3.25@4.85 |
| Lambs, range feeders..... | 4.50@4.80 |

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Native Rib Roasts..... | 18@20 |
| " Sirloin Steaks..... | 18@20 |
| " Porterhouse Steaks..... | 22@25 |
| " Pot Roasts..... | 8@10 |
| Rib Roasts from light cattle..... | 10 |
| Beef Stew..... | 5@8 |
| Boneless Corned Briskets..... | 10 |
| Corned Rumps Native..... | 10@10 |
| " Ribs..... | 5 |
| " Flanks..... | 5 |
| Round Steaks..... | 10@12½ |
| " Roasts..... | 10@12½ |
| Shoulder Steaks..... | 10@12½ |
| " Roasts..... | 10@12½ |
| " Neck End Trimmed..... | 7 |
| Rolls Roast..... | 10@12½ |

Lamb.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Hind Quarters..... | 12½ |
| Fore "..... | 10 |
| Legs..... | 15 |
| Stew..... | 6 |
| Shoulders..... | 8 |
| Chops, Rib and Loin..... | 20 |

Mutton.

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Legs..... | 10 |
| Stew..... | 4 |
| Shoulders..... | 8 |
| Hind Quarters..... | 9 |
| Fore "..... | 8 |
| Rib and Loin Chops..... | 14 |

Pork.

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Pork Loin..... | 14 |
| " Chops..... | 14 |
| " Tenderloins..... | 18 |
| " Butts..... | 10 |
| Spare Ribs..... | 8 |
| Blades..... | 6 |
| Hocks..... | 7 |
| Pigs Heads..... | 5 |
| Leaf Lard..... | 8 |

Veal.

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Hind Quarters..... | 12½ |
| Fore "..... | 10 |
| Legs..... | 14 |
| Breasts..... | 8@10 |
| Shoulders..... | 10 |
| Cutlets..... | 20 |

Butchers' Offal.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Tallow..... | 3@3½ |
| Mixed Bone and Tallow..... | 2@3 |
| Calfskins 8 to 15 lb..... | 10½@12½ |
| Calfskins, under 8 lb. each..... | 85@95 |

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Turkeys.....Old, 10@12..... | Young, 12@14 |
| Chickens..... | 10½ |
| Hens..... | 10 |
| Roosters..... | 7 |
| Springs..... | 11 @11½ |
| Ducks..... | 10@10½ |
| Geese..... | 8@9 |

Iced Dressed Poultry.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Turkeys, Mixed weights..... | 11 @13 |
| Chickens..... | 10½@11½ |
| Springs..... | 11½ |
| Ducks..... | 10@12 |
| Geese..... | 8@9 |

Veal.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Choice..... | 8½@9 |
| Heavy..... 85 to 120 lbs..... | 7 @ 8½ |
| Medium..... 65 to 80 lbs..... | 6 @ 7 |
| Small..... 50 to 60 lbs..... | 5 @ 6 |
| Coarse..... small to heavy..... | 4½@5 |

Butter.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Creamery, Extras..... | 19½ |
| " Firsts..... | 17@17½ |
| " Second..... | 14@15 |
| Dairies, Choice..... | 16½ |
| " Firsts..... | 13 |
| " Ladies..... | 12½@13 |
| " Packing stock..... | 11½@12 |

Eggs.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Extras..... | 22 |
| Prime firsts..... | 20 |
| Firsts..... | 18 |
| Fresh, at mark, cases inc..... | 14½@17½ |

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Western Cows..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 |
| Native Cows..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Western Steers..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Good Native Steers..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Native Steers, Medium..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Heifers, Good..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Heifers, Medium..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Blindquarters..... | 1 1/2 c. over straight Beef |
| Forequarters..... | 1 1/2 c. under " |

Beef Cuts.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Steer Chucks..... | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| Cow Chucks..... | 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Boneless Chucks..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Medium Plates..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Steer Plates..... | 4 @ 5 |
| Cow Rounds..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Steer Rounds..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Cow Loins, Common..... | 6 @ 7 1/2 |
| Cow Loins, Medium..... | 6 @ 7 1/2 |
| Cow Loins, Good..... | 6 @ 7 1/2 |
| steer Loins, Light..... | 6 @ 7 1/2 |
| steer Loins, Heavy..... | 6 @ 7 1/2 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 1..... | 16 @ 12 1/2 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 2..... | 15 @ 11 1/2 |
| Strip Loins..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Shoulder Butts..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Rolls..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Rump Butts..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Trimnings..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Shank..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Cow Ribs, heavy..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Cow Ribs, Common Light..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| steer Ribs, Light..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| steer Ribs, Heavy..... | 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 |
| Loins, steer-native..... | 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 |
| cow..... | 8 @ 8 1/2 |
| Hanging Tenderloins..... | 7 @ 9 |
| Flank Steak..... | 7 @ 9 |

Beef Offal.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Livers..... | 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Hearts..... | 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Tongues..... | 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Sweetbreads..... | 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Ox Tails, each..... | 3 @ 3 1/2 |
| Fresh Tripe—plain..... | 3 @ 3 1/2 |
| " H. C..... | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| Kidneys..... | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| Brains..... | 3 @ 3 1/2 |

Veal.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Heavy Carcass Veal..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Light Carcass..... | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Medium Carcass..... | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Good Carcass..... | 9 @ 9 1/2 |
| Medium Saddles..... | 10 @ 10 1/2 |
| Good Saddles..... | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| Medium Racks..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Good Racks..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |

Veal Offal.

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Brains..... | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| Sweetbreads..... | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| Plucks..... | 25 @ 25 1/2 |
| Heads, each..... | 10 @ 10 1/2 |

Lambs.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Medium Cawl..... | 8 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Good Cawl..... | 8 @ 8 1/2 |
| Round Dressed Lambs..... | 10 @ 10 1/2 |
| Saddles Cawl..... | 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 |
| R. D. Lamb Saddles..... | 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 |
| Cawl Lamb Racks..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| R. D. Lamb Racks..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Lamb Fries, per pair..... | 8 @ 8 1/2 |
| Lamb Tongues, each..... | 3 @ 3 1/2 |
| " Kidneys, each..... | 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 |

Mutton.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Medium Sheep..... | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Good Sheep..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Medium Saddles..... | 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Good Saddles..... | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Medium Racks..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Good Racks..... | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| Mutton Legs..... | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Mutton Steaks..... | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| " Loins..... | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| " Tongues, each..... | 3 @ 3 1/2 |
| Heads, each..... | 5 @ 5 1/2 |

Fresh Pork, Etc.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Dressed Hogs..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Pork Loins..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Leaf Lard..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Tenderloins..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Spare Ribs..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Butts..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Hocks..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Trimnings..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Tails..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Snouts..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Pigs' Feet..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Pigs' Heads..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Blade Bones..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Chest Meat..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Hog Plucks..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Neck Bones..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Skin and Shoulders..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Pork Hearts..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| " Kidneys..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| " Tongues..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Slip Bones..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Tail..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Brains..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Backfat..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Hams..... | 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| Calves..... | 9 @ 9 1/2 |
| Shoulders..... | 9 @ 9 1/2 |
| Belies..... | 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |

SAUSAGE.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Colth Bologna..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Bologna, large, long, round and cloth..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Choice Bologna..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Viennas..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Frankfurts..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Blood, Liver, and Headcheese..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Tongue..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| White Tongue..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Minced Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Prepared Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| New England Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Compressed Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Large Compressed Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Berliner Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Boneless Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Oxford Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Polish Sausage..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Smoked Pork..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Veal Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Farm Sausage..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Pork Sausage, bulk or link..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Pork Sausage, short link..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Special Prepared Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Boneless Pigs' Feet..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Ham Bologna..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Special Compressed Ham..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Boston Roll..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Cubana Sausage..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |

Summer Sausage.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry..... | 16 @ 16 1/2 |
| German Sausage, Dry..... | 15 @ 15 1/2 |
| Molsteiner..... | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| Mettwurst..... | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| Farmer..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Daries, H. C., New..... | 18 @ 18 1/2 |
| Italian Sausage, New..... | 13 @ 13 1/2 |
| Monarque Cervelat..... | 14 @ 14 1/2 |

Sausage in Oil.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Smoked Pork, 1-70..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Bologna..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Viennas..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| " 1-50..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| " 2-30..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| " 1-30..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| " 2-20..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |

Sausage in Brine.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Fresh Pork Link..... | 8 @ 8 1/2 |
| Liver Sausage..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Blood Sausage..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Head & Cheese..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Bologna..... | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Viennas..... | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Pickled Pigs Feet, in 200 lb. barrels..... | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels..... | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Pickled Ox Lips, in 200 lb. barrels..... | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| Pickled Pigs Snouts in 200 lb. barrels..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, bbls..... | 36 @ 36 1/2 |

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 lb. 2 doz. to case..... | Per doz. \$1.30 |
| 2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case..... | 2.40 |
| 4 lb. 1 doz. to case..... | 4.80 |
| 8 lb. 1 doz. to case..... | 8.00 |
| 14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case..... | 18.00 |

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box..... | Per doz. \$2.25 |
| 2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box..... | 3.55 |
| 4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box..... | 6.50 |
| 8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box..... | 11.00 |
| 6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box..... | 22.00 |
| 2, 5 and 10 lb. tins..... | \$1.75 per lb |

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Extra Plate Beef..... | Per bbl. @ 9.00 |
| Plate Beef..... | @ 8.50 |
| Extra Mess Beef..... | @ 8.50 |
| Prime Mess Beef..... | @ 9.00 |
| Beef Ham..... | @ 20.00 |
| Rump Butts..... | @ 9.50 |
| Mess Pork (repacked)..... | @ 11.25 |
| Clear Fat Backs..... | @ 14.50 |
| Family Back Pork..... | @ 14.50 |
| Bean Pork..... | @ 12.00 |

LARD.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb, tes..... | 9 1/2 |
| Lard substitute, tes..... | 6 1/2 |
| Lard compound..... | 6 |
| Barrels..... | 1/4 c. over tes. |
| Half barrels..... | 1/4 c. over tes. |
| Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb..... | 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes. |
| Cooking Oil per gal..... | 34 @ 35 c. |

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| No. 1, natural color..... | @ 10 |
| No. 2..... | @ 11 1/2 |
| No. 3..... | @ 12 |
| No. 4..... | @ 13 |
| No. 5..... | @ 14 |
| No. 6..... | @ 15 |

DRY SALT MEATS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Clear Bellies, 14/16 average..... | @ 8 1/2 |
| Rib Bellies..... | @ 8 1/2 |
| Fat Backs..... | @ 7 1/2 |
| Regular Plates..... | @ 6 1/2 |
| Short Clears..... | @ 9 1/2 |

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Hams, 12 lbs. average..... | @ 11 1/2 |
| " 14..... | @ 11 |
| " 16..... | @ 12 1/2 |
| Skinned Hams..... | @ 9 |
| Calves, 6/7 lbs. average..... | @ 9 |
| " 8/12..... | @ 9 |
| Breakfast Bacon, fancy..... | @ 17 1/2 |
| White, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average..... | @ 11 1/2 |
| " 10, 12..... | @ 11 |
| " 12, 14..... | @ 11 |
| Dried Beef Sets..... | @ 15 |
| " " Insides..... | @ 16 1/2 |
| " " Knuckles..... | @ 16 |
| " " Outsides..... | @ 13 1/2 |
| Regular Boiled Hams..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Smoked..... | @ 17 |
| Boiled Picnic Hams..... | @ 12 1/2 |
| Cooked Loin Rolls..... | @ 19 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rounds, per set..... | 12 |
| Middles..... | 35 |
| Beef bungs, per piece..... | 5 1/2 |
| Hog casings, as packed..... | 23 @ 24 |
| " " free of salt..... | 42 |
| " " middles..... | 12 |
| " " bungs export..... | 10 @ 2 |
| " " mediums, each..... | 6 @ 7 |
| " " primes..... | 4 |
| " " narrows..... | 2 |
| Imp. rtd sheep casings, wide..... | 80 |
| " " medium wide..... | 70 |
| " " medium..... | 50 @ 60 |
| " " narrow..... | 30 @ 35 |
| Beef weasands, No. 1..... | 5 1/2 |
| Beef bladders, medium..... | 18 @ 18 |
| Beef bladders, small, per doz..... | 18 @ 18 |
| H. g. stomachs each..... | @ 4 |

FERTILIZERS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Dried blood, per unit..... | @ 2.50 |
| Hoof meal, per unit..... | @ 2.40 |
| Concent. tankage, 15% per unit..... | @ 2.30 |
| Ground tankage, 12%..... | 2.30 @ 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 11% per unit..... | 2.25 @ 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 10% per unit..... | 2.20 @ 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 9 and 3 1/2, ton..... | 2.15 @ 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 6 and 3 1/2, ton..... | 17.00 |
| Ground raw bone, per ton..... | @ 25.00 |
| Ground steam bone per ton..... | 18.00 |
| Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c..... | |

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton..... | @ 27.50 |
| Hoofs, black, per ton..... | 25.00 |
| Hoofs, striped, per ton..... | 30.00 |
| Hoofs, white, per ton..... | 50.00 |
| Flat Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton..... | 45.00 |
| Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton..... | 40.00 |
| Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton..... | 62.50 |
| Long Finch Bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton..... | 95.00 |
| Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton..... | 24.50 |

LARDS.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Prime steam, cash..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Prime steam, loose..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Neutral..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Compound..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Leaf..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |

STEARINES.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Lard..... | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Oleo..... | @ 8 |
| Mutton..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Tallow..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Grease..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |

OILS.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes..... | @ 53 |
| Lard Oil, No. 1..... | @ 53 |
| Lard Oil, No. 2..... | @ 53 |
| Oleo Oil, extra..... | 9 @ 9 1/2 |
| Oleo Oil, No. 2..... | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Neatsfoot Oil, pure tes..... | 61 @ 62 |
| Tallow, prime..... | @ 43 |

TALLOW.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Edible..... | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Packers' prime..... | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| Prime Country..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Packers No. 1..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| City Renderers..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Packers No. 2..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |

GREASES.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| White, Choice..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| " " A..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| " " B..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Bone..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| House..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Yellow..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |
| Brown..... | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 |

COTTONSEED OILS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| P. S. Y., in bbls..... | @ 30 1/2 |
| P. S. Y., in tanks..... | 27 @ 27 1/2 |
| Prime Crude, in tanks..... | 27 @ 27 1/2 |
| Butter Oil, in bbls..... | 31 @ 32 |

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Tierces..... | 1.25 @ 1.27 1/2 |
| Ba rels, Oak..... | 1.05 @ 1.07 1/2 |
| Ash..... | 96 @ 97 1/2 |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Refined saltpetre..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Boric acid, crystal to powdered..... | 10 1/2 @ 11 |
| Borax..... | 7 1/2 @ 8 |
| Sugar..... | |
| Pure, open kettle..... | @ 4 |
| White, clarified..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 |
| Plantation, granulated..... | @ 5 1/2 |
| Yellow, clarified..... | 4 1/2 |
| Salt..... | |
| Ashton, in bags, 224 lb..... | \$2.60 |
| Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb..... | 1.45 |
| Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton..... | 3.35 |
| Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton..... | 3.60 |
| Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X..... | 1.00 |

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Good to choice native steers..... | \$4.90@5.60 |
| Medium to fair native steers..... | 4.10@ 4.85 |
| Poor to ordinary native steers..... | 3.40@ 4.00 |
| Oxen and stags..... | 2.50@ 3.50 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1.25@ 3.75 |
| Good to choice native steers one year ago..... | 5.00@ 5.60 |

LIVE CALVES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Live veal calves, a few selected..... | 160 lb @ 8 1/4 |
| Live veal calves, good to prime..... | 160 lb @ 8 to 8 1/4 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Hogs heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)..... | @6.60 |
| Hogs, medium..... | @6.65 |
| Hogs, light to medium..... | 6.65@6.75 |
| Pigs..... | 6.85@6.87 |
| Roughs..... | 5.00@5.85 |

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Spring lambs, selected..... | per lb @ 6 1/4 |
| Spring lambs, good to choice..... | per lb @ 6 |
| Spring lambs, culls..... | 5 1/4 |
| Sheep, selected..... | per 100 lb @ 4 |
| Sheep, medium to good..... | per 100 lb @ 3 1/4 |
| Sheep, culls..... | per 100 lb @ 3 |

DRESSED BEEF.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Choice native, heavy..... | 8 1/4 @ 9 1/4 |
| Choice native, light..... | 8 1/4 @ 9 |
| Common to fair, native..... | 7 @ 8 |

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Choice native, heavy..... | 8 1/4 @ 9 |
| Choice native, light..... | 8 @ 8 1/4 |
| Native, com. to fair..... | 7 1/4 @ 7 3/4 |
| Choice Western, heavy..... | 7 1/4 @ 7 3/4 |
| Choice Western, light..... | 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4 |
| Common to fair, Texas..... | 5 @ 6 |
| Good to choice heifers..... | 6 1/4 @ 7 |
| Common to fair heifers..... | 6 @ 6 1/4 |
| Choice cows..... | 6 1/4 @ 6 3/4 |
| Common to fair cows..... | 5 @ 5 1/4 |
| Good to choice oxen and stags..... | 6 1/4 @ 7 |
| Common to fair oxen and stags..... | 6 @ 6 1/4 |
| Fleshy Bologna bulls..... | 6 @ 4 1/4 |
| Fresh pork loins, Western..... | 14 @ 15 |

DRESSED CALVES.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb..... | @13 |
| Veals, good to choice, per lb..... | @13 |
| Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb..... | @ 9 |
| Calves, country dressed, fair to good..... | @ 7 |
| Calves, country dressed, common..... | @ 7 @ 8 |

DRESSED HOGS.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Pigs..... | @ 9 1/4 |
| Hogs, heavy..... | @ 8 |
| Hogs, 180 lb..... | @ 8 1/4 |
| Hogs, 160 lb..... | @ 8 1/4 |
| Hogs, 140 lb..... | @ 8 1/4 |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Spring lambs, choice..... | per lb @ 11 |
| Spring lambs, good..... | per lb @ 10 |
| Spring lambs, culls..... | per lb @ 9 1/4 |
| Sheep, choice..... | per lb @ 7 |
| Sheep, medium to good..... | per lb @ 6 1/4 |
| Sheep, culls..... | per lb @ 6 |

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lb average..... | @ 12 |
| Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average..... | @ 11 1/4 |
| Smoked hams, heavy..... | @ 11 1/4 |
| California hams, smoked, light..... | @ 9 1/4 |
| California hams, smoked, heavy..... | @ 9 1/4 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | @ 14 |
| Smoked bacon (rib in)..... | @ 13 |
| Dried beef sets..... | @ 14 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... | @ 19 |
| Smoked shoulders..... | @ 9 |
| Pickled bellies, heavy..... | @ 9 |

BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones..... | \$55.00 @ \$60.00 |
| Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb..... | \$42.00 @ 45.00 |
| Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb..... | 75.00 |
| Hoofs..... | 15.00 |
| Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality..... | 270 @ 280 |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Fresh steer tongues..... | 80c to 75c a piece |
| Fresh Cow Tongues..... | 85c to 50c a piece |
| Calves' head, scalded..... | 30c to 40c a piece |
| Sweet breads, veal..... | 25c to 75c a pair |
| Sweet breads, beef..... | 16c to 18c a lb |
| Calves' liver..... | 25c to 50c a piece |
| Beef kidneys..... | 7c to 12c a piece |
| Mutton kidneys..... | 14c to 25c a piece |
| Livers, beef..... | 4c to 5c a lb |
| Oxtails..... | 5c to 7c a piece |
| Hearts, beef..... | 10c to 15c a piece |
| Rolls, beef..... | 10c to 12c a lb |
| Tenderloin beef, Western..... | 15c to 25c a lb |
| Lamb's fries..... | 6c to 10c a pair |
| Fresh pork loins, city..... | 14@14 1/4 |
| Fresh pork loins, Western..... | 14 @ 14 1/4 |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Ordinary shop fat..... | 2 1/4 @ 3 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy..... | 4 @ 5 |
| Shop bones, per cwt..... | @26 |

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| XXX sheep, per dozen..... | @ 85 75 |
| XX sheep, per dozen..... | @ 4.50 |
| X sheep, per dozen..... | @ 3.75 |
| Blind Ribby sheep..... | @ 3.75 |
| Sheep, ribby..... | @ 3.12 1/4 |
| XX lambs, per dozen..... | @ 4.50 |
| X lambs, per dozen..... | @ 3.50 |
| No. 1 lambs, per dozen..... | @ 3.00 |
| No. 2 lambs, per dozen..... | @ 2.00 |
| Culls, lambs..... | @ 75 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle..... | 80 |
| Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles..... | \$40.00 |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle..... | 60 |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow..... | 44 |
| Sheep, imp., Russian Rings..... | 42 |
| Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F. O. B..... | 42 |
| Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. B..... | 42 |
| Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago..... | 12 |
| Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y..... | 15 |
| Beef, rounds, per lb..... | 2 |
| Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y..... | 6 1/4 |
| Beef, bungs, per lb..... | 5 |
| Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago..... | 36 |
| Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y..... | 37 |
| Beef, middles, per lb..... | @ 6 1/4 |
| Beef wasanda, per 1,000, No. 1's..... | @ 5 1/4 |
| Beef wasanda, per 1,000, No. 2's..... | 2 1/4 @ 3 |

SPICES.

| | Whole. | Ground |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Pepper, Sing., white..... | 19 | 20 |
| Pepper, Sing., black..... | 13 1/4 | 14 |
| Pepper, Penang, white..... | 14 | 15 |
| Pepper, red, Zanzibar..... | 14 | 14 |
| Pepper, shot..... | 14 | 14 |
| Allspice..... | 7 | 8 1/4 |
| Coriander..... | 8 | 9 |
| Cloves..... | 17 | 20 |
| Mace..... | 50 | 55 |

SALTPETRE.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Crude..... | 3 1/4 @ 3 1/4 |
| Refined—Granulated..... | 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4 |
| Crystals..... | 4 1/4 @ 5 1/4 |
| Powdered..... | 4 1/4 @ 5 |

GREEN CALFSKINS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| No. 1 skins..... | 16 |
| No. 2 skins..... | 14 |
| No. 1 B. M. skins..... | 14 |
| No. 2 B. M. skins..... | 12 |
| No. 1, 12 1/4-14..... | 1.75 |
| No. 2, 12 1/4-14..... | 1.55 |
| No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14..... | 1.55 |
| No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14..... | 1.35 |
| No. 1 kips, 14-18..... | 2.00 |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18..... | 1.80 |
| No. 1 B. M. kips..... | 1.80 |
| No. 2 B. M. kips..... | 1.60 |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over..... | 2.25 |
| No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over..... | 2.00 |
| Branded skins..... | .09 |
| Branded kips..... | 1.15 |
| Heavy Branded kips..... | 1.35 |
| Ticky skins..... | .12 |
| Ticky kips..... | 1.35 |
| Heavy Ticky kips..... | 1.65 |
| No. 3 skins..... | .09 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Spring Turkeys—Hens, dry-picked, plump breasted, 3 to 4 lb. each, per lb..... | 20 @ 25 |
| Toms, dry-picked, fancy, 5 to 6 lbs. each..... | 14 @ 20 |
| Dry-picked, average best run..... | 15 @ 16 |
| Turkeys—Western, hens, average run..... | 14 @ 15 |
| Western, toms, average run..... | 14 @ 15 |
| Common..... | 12 @ 13 |
| Spring Chickens—Phila., 3 1/4 @ 4 lbs. to pair, per lb..... | 21 @ 22 |
| Phila., mixed sizes, per lb..... | 17 @ 19 |
| Pa., 3 1/4 @ 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb..... | 16 @ 18 |
| Pa., mixed sizes..... | 13 @ 14 |
| Pa., under 3 lbs. to pair, per lb..... | 11 @ 12 |
| Western, dry-picked, large, per lb..... | 12 @ 12 1/4 |
| Western, scalded, large, per lb..... | 13 @ 12 1/4 |
| Western and Southern, small..... | 11 @ 11 1/4 |
| Fowls—Western, dry-picked, average best..... | 12 1/4 @ 13 |
| Western, scalded, average best..... | 12 @ 12 1/4 |
| Western, Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average best..... | 12 @ 12 1/4 |
| Western, Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average best..... | 12 @ 12 1/4 |
| Western & Southern, poor to fair..... | 6 @ 10 |
| Old cocks, per lb..... | 8 @ 8 1/4 |
| Spring Ducks—Long Island..... | 10 1/4 @ 10 1/4 |
| Eastern..... | 16 @ 16 1/4 |
| Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fancy..... | 18 @ 18 1/4 |
| Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fair to good..... | 14 @ 15 1/4 |
| Western..... | 9 @ 12 |
| Spring Geese—Eastern, white..... | 16 @ 17 |
| Eastern, dark..... | 14 @ 15 |
| Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen..... | 2.50 @ |
| Mixed, per dozen..... | 3.50 @ |
| Dark, per dozen..... | 1.50 @ |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Spring chickens, nearby, per lb..... | @ 12 |
| Fowls, per lb..... | @ 12 1/4 |
| Roosters, per lb..... | @ 8 |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | @ 12 |
| Ducks, average, Western, per pair..... | .60 @ 75 |
| Geese, Western, per pair..... | 1.00 @ 1.25 |
| Live Pigeons, per pair..... | @ 15 |

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton..... | \$22.00 @ 23.00 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton..... | 25.00 @ 26.50 |
| Nitrate of soda—future..... | 2.12 1/4 @ 2.15 |
| Nitrate of soda, spot..... | 2.15 @ 2.20 |
| Bone black, spot, per ton..... | 13.50 ch |
| Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia..... | 2.55 @ 2.60 |
| Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y..... | 2.70 @ 2.75 |
| Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..... | 21.00 @ 22.00 |
| Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..... | 18.00 @ 19.00 |
| Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..... | 15.00 @ 16.00 |
| Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..... | 15.00 @ 16.00 |
| Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York..... | 8.00 @ 9.00 |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate..... | 30.00 @ 31.00 |
| Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton..... | 14.00 @ 15.00 |
| Azotine, per unit, del. New York..... | 2.60 @ 2.65 |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs..... | 3.00 @ 3.05 |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs, spot..... | 2.57 1/4 @ 3.00 |
| Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs..... | 3.00 @ 3.05 |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..... | 6.50 @ 7.75 |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs..... | 3.50 @ 3.75 |
| The same, dried..... | 3.75 @ 4.00 |

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Kalmit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs..... | \$8.95 @ 9.50 |
| Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk..... | 9.60 @ 10.65 |
| Kieserit, future shipment..... | 7.00 @ 7.25 |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store..... | 1.88 @ 1.95 |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment..... | 1.80 @ 1.90 |
| Double manure salt (46 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb..... | 1.09 @ 1.12 |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)..... | 2.38 @ 2.20 |
| Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P..... | .39 @ .40 |

PARTNER WANTED.

A successful salesman, with over ten years' experience in his line and who is building up a big business, is seeking a partner with \$20,000 to join him in dealing in finest assorted Russian sheep casings. Capital necessary for a stock of casings. Big profits assured. Address Casings, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Chicago.

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Sept. 28.

CATTLE—Total receipts of cattle at Chicago last week were over 82,000, but notwithstanding this heavy supply trade at the close of last week was strong and with 25,654 receipts Monday a large proportion of which were plain and common cattle, the market ruled strong to 10c. higher on the good to common kinds with tops at \$6.50. Several loads of prime cattle sold from \$6.20 to \$6.35, and a liberal string at \$6 to \$6.20. The bulk of the medium to good steers sold from \$5.25 to \$5.75, with most of the export and fair to good shipping steers at \$5.20 to \$5.50, medium killers and shippers \$4.75 to \$5.15, plain half fat and grassy steers \$4.25 to \$4.75, inferior light killers down to \$3.00, including big, rough Kansas cattle at \$3.15. The Kansas Texas grassers sold around \$4.00. Prime cornfed yearlings sold from \$5.50 to \$6.10, common to good kinds \$4.30 to \$5.50, best range steers sold at \$5.10 for 3 loads of 1,400 lb. Dakotas, the bulk of the offerings went from \$3.75 to \$4.25, with common kinds down to \$3.00, feeders \$2.75 to \$3.30, and cows largely \$2.50 to \$3.00. Best native heifers \$4.75 to \$5.20, a good kind \$3.90 to \$4.25, common to medium \$2.25 to \$3.50, best fat cows \$3.75, medium \$2.75 to \$3.40, common \$2.10 to \$2.60, canners and cutters \$1.00 to \$2.40, veal calves up to \$6.25. Bulk \$5.50 to \$6.00, common \$4.50 to \$5.00. Stockers and feeders in large supply 10 to 15c. lower. Tops \$4.00, bulk of good feeders \$3.25 to \$3.75, common to fair \$2.00 to \$3.00 for light stockers. Orders coming in freely from the country. Receipts Tuesday were 12,000 cattle, one-half Westerns; market is steady. Estimated receipts to-day 27,000, including 4,000 Westerns; market 10 to 15c. lower except on choice cattle. Tops \$6.55 for 14 Angus averaging 1,424 lbs. sold to a New York killer. There was a liberal sprinkling of choice cattle on the market that sold at \$6.15 and upwards, averaging 1,250 and 1,600 lbs. Some prime yearlings sold at \$6.10, the bulk of the good offerings \$5.50 to \$5.90. Late market was 20c. lower than Monday on grass natives. Best rangers to-day sold at \$3.70 and down to \$3.25. Liberal receipts of all classes of cattle are expected from now on the balance of the fall.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week show a slight falling off as compared with the same time last week and were quite moderate even for this, the dull time of year. Monday's receipts were considerably below expectations, the official count showing only 17,774. Monday's market was active with prices 10 to 15c. higher, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.80 to \$6.20. Tuesday's receipts were again quite light, being only about 12,000, and although the market opened active at stronger prices, the late market was very dull and late sales being made at the decline of 10 to 15c., as compared with the opening, and even at this decline over 7,000 hogs were unsold at the close. To-day's receipts (Wednesday) are estimated at 18,000. The market opened very dull following Tuesday's bad close, and the bulk of the sales to-day showed a decline of fully 10c., top to-day being \$6.25, against \$6.37-2 yesterday. Quality of the receipts continues very inferior and a few sales of prime hogs at high prices is no criterion whatever for the gen-

eral market. Bulk of the receipts consists of common mixed and heavy packing grades. We can see nothing in the near future that indicates any large supply of hogs. However, we think the supply will be fully sufficient to supply the demand and do not look for higher prices. Present prices are being paid under protest and only on account of the extreme light receipts. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight butchers, \$6 to \$6.20; selected light weights to average 150 and 190 lbs., \$5.95 to \$6.10; mixed grades, 180 to 240 lbs., \$5.85 to \$6.00; heavy packers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep and lambs for the past three days are 85,000. Western branch of the trade has been very active with prices firm to stronger on lambs and sheep 10 to 15c. higher than the close of last week. A strong export demand has helped the sale of choice heavy natives. Native lambs, however, at the close to-day are a quarter to forty lower than last week. Feeders very strong, values 10c. higher on feeding lambs, prices of wethers, ewes and yearlings unchanged. Breeding stock in strong request at steady prices last week. At close of market to-day the range on good to prime Western lambs averaging 65 to 75 lbs. is \$5 to \$5.65. Feeding lambs at \$4.50 to \$4.85 for good to choice with common to fair around 4c. Good to choice yearling wethers \$4 to \$4.25, with feeders at \$3.75 to \$3.90; good to choice wethers \$3.75 to \$4.15. Feeding wethers at \$3.40 to \$3.65, fat ewes at \$3.65 to \$4.00, the latter price being paid for yearlings. Breeding ewes on the Western order around \$3.50, while feeders sell readily at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Native lambs opened firm this morning, top price being \$5.85, but at close \$5.50 will buy the best with a fair to good kind at \$4.25 to \$5.00. Cull lambs generally around 4c. Exporters took heavy native ewes at \$4 to \$4.25, with prime yearlings and two-year-old wethers up to \$4.50. Good class black-faced breeding ewes sell readily around \$3.50 with the best at \$3.75 to \$4.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Sept. 30.

CATTLE—Receipts this week, 71,200; last week, 78,300; same week last year, 78,200. Killing grades of cattle continue to show weakness. Nearly all kinds lost 10 to 15c. this week. Top beef steers are \$5.90; grass steers bring \$3.25 to \$4.20; grass cows \$2.20 to \$3. Canners sell stronger than last week at \$2 downward. Veal calves are steady for heavy weights; choice light 50c. higher; range, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Feeders are steady at \$3.25 to \$4. Stockers and stock calves are weak to a quarter lower, \$2.25 to \$3.75. Quarantine steers are 10c. lower, \$2.50 to \$3.40. Cows are steady at \$2 to \$2.75.

HOGS—Receipts this week are 28,300; last week, 29,200; same week last year, 38,600. Hog prices have shown great weakness the last few days, particularly light weights and pigs. Heavy hogs now bring top prices up to \$5.95. Bulk of sales to-day, \$5.75 to \$5.90. Absence of shipping orders accounts for loss of price on weights below 200. Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs. bring \$4.25 to \$4.75. More under weight thin hogs have been included this week than any week this summer.

SHEEP—Receipts this week, 48,500; last week, 34,300; same week last year, 35,100. Demand for stock and feeding sheep is as good as at any time this season, and packers have taken pretty good care of the killing sheep and lambs this week. Best lambs bring up to \$5.25; muttons, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Utah yearlings, up to \$3.90; fat ewes, \$3 to \$3.30; country kinds of sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

HIDES are lower; green salted, 8½c.; side brands over 40 lbs., 8c.; bulks and stags, 7c.; uncured, 1c. less; part cured, half a cent less. Glue, 4½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour | 13,989 | 9,674 | 8,847 |
| Cudahy | 4,431 | 7,817 | 2,497 |
| Fowler | 243 | .... | .... |
| Schwarzschild | 5,209 | 4,067 | 4,719 |
| Swift | 2,135 | 7,865 | 7,061 |

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 27.

While receipts of cattle have been liberal thus far this week, only a small number of good to choice cornfed steers were included in the supply, and as the demand for this class of offerings is especially strong prices show a gain over the close of last week of 10c., and in some cases more. Good thick-fleshed steers are now selling around \$6, and fancy offerings would bring more. There is also a strong demand on export account. Grass steers and westerns showed a little strength to-day, but they were not quotably higher. Receipts here, as elsewhere, are made up principally of westerns and quarantines, and they are being purchased freely by packers. Cows and heifers were weak to 10c. lower Monday, and westerns and quarantines broke 10 to 15c., but this loss was practically regained to-day. Canners and cutters also regained some of yesterday's loss, but they are still 5 to 10c. under the close of last week. Bulls and stags and veals show little, if any, change. There has been active trading in all kinds of stocker stuff this week, regular dealers buying freely of the large supply Monday at prices 10 to 15c. lower, and in the absence of a very strong country inquiry prices held about steady to-day. The yards are well filled with stock and feeding cattle of all weights and quality, which will afford country dealers an excellent assortment that can be bought worth the money.

The hog market to-day showed a little reaction by declining 5 to 10c., prices ranging from \$5.85 to \$6.10, and the bulk selling at \$5.95 to \$6.05. The decline was not sufficient, however, to dampen the bull ardor, as it is quite evident that the available supply of hogs is very small, and therefore prices will probably go still higher, at least until receipts increase very materially. The demand continues strong here, and packers are unable to get enough to supply their needs.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 24:

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Chicago | 45,731 |
| Omaha | 17,799 |
| St. Joseph | 19,485 |
| Cudahy | 494 |

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Sioux City | 1,824 |
| Wichita | 589 |
| Louisville | 1,050 |
| Detroit | 1,844 |
| Buffalo | 11,900 |
| Denver | 1,409 |

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 24:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Chicago | 65,902 |
| Omaha | 27,607 |
| St. Joseph | 21,342 |
| Cudahy | 5,769 |
| Sioux City | 4,478 |
| Ottumwa | 7,609 |
| Cleveland | 11,500 |
| Cedar Rapids | 2,800 |
| Wichita | 4,856 |
| Bloomington | 822 |
| Indianapolis | 12,823 |
| Louisville | 3,560 |
| Detroit | 5,772 |
| Buffalo | 39,610 |
| Denver | 3,649 |

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 24:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Chicago | 64,291 |
| Omaha | 26,918 |
| St. Joseph | 25,516 |
| Cudahy | 554 |
| Sioux City | 73 |
| Detroit | 2,723 |
| Buffalo | 51,200 |
| Denver | 4,211 |

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES**SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.**

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Chicago | 1,000 | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| Kansas City | 100 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Omaha | 200 | 4,200 | 1,000 |

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 24,000 | 17,000 | 35,000 |
| Kansas City | 21,000 | 4,000 | 20,000 |
| Omaha | 9,300 | 3,000 | 32,000 |

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 13,000 | 10,000 | 28,000 |
| Kansas City | 22,000 | 8,000 | 15,000 |
| Omaha | 8,000 | 5,000 | 13,500 |

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 27,000 | 18,000 | 25,000 |
| Kansas City | 14,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| Omaha | 7,100 | 4,000 | 10,500 |

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 13,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Kansas City | 8,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Omaha | 3,800 | 4,000 | 8,200 |

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Kansas City | 3,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| Omaha | 2,500 | 4,000 | 8,500 |

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60 per cent.

76 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.

60 per cent. caustic soda at 2c. per lb.

98 per cent. caustic soda at 3c. per lb. (powdered).

58 per cent. pure alkali at 90c. to 1c. for 48 per cent.

48 per cent. carbonate soda ash at \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

Borax at 8c. per lb.

Talc at 1 1/4 c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 5 1/4 c. per lb.; barrels, 6c. per lb.

Green olive oil at 56c. to 57c. per gal.

Yellow olive oil at 55c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots at 5 1/4 c. to 5 1/2 c. per lb.

Ceylon coconut oil at 6 1/4 c. to 7c. per lb.

Cochin coconut oil at 7 1/4 c. to 7 1/2 c. per lb.

Cottonseed oil at 30c. to 31c. per gal.

Corn oil at 4 1/4 c. per lb.

Rosin, M, \$4.75; N, \$5; WG, \$5.25; WW, \$5.50 per 280 lbs.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.90; city steam, \$7.02 1/2 bid; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.20; do., South Africa, tes., \$8.65; do., kegs, \$9.65; compound, \$6@6.12 1/2.

HOG MARKETS SEPT. 30.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 10,000; best 5c. higher; others steady; \$5.20@6.10.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 3,000; strong; \$5.70@5.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,500; strong; \$5.60@5.80.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 3,000; stronger; \$5.75@6.05.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$4.75@6.15.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; fairly active; \$5.90@6.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 40 cars; lower; \$5.25@6.15.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 62s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, western, 72s. 6d.; shoulders, 41s.; hams, s. c., 47s.; bacon, c. e., 54s.; long clear light, 52s. 6d.; do., heavy, 51s.; do., short ribs, 51s.; backs, 45s.; bellies, 54s.; turpentine, 40s.; rosin, common, 7s. 3d.; lard, prime western, tes., 38s. 6d.; 28-lb. pails, 40s. 6d.; cheese, white, 42s.; do., colored, 43s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 37 marks; tallow, 23s.; do. Australian (London), 26s. 9d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 4 1/2 d.; linseed oil (London), 16s. 9 1/4 d.; Calcutta linseed, spot, 35s.; petroleum, refined (London), 5 3/4 d.

ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam, Sept. 17.—Oleo oil market is unsettled. Total sales for the week were about 2,551 tes. American oleo and stock, against about 2,959 tes. during same period in 1903 and against about 2,100 tes. last week. Total arrivals were 5,072 tes. Total arrivals from America during the year, 183,887 tes., same period in 1903, 143,443 tes. Total expected about 1,844 tes. Present stocks of American oleo and stock are about 6,600 tes., against about 1,850 tes. at the same time last year.

Imports of margarine (butterine) in England amount this year, in the week ending September 10, to 14,082 cwt., against 15,856 cwt. during about the same period in 1903, and 17,797 cwt. in preceding week.

Neutral Lard.—Market is quiet; America is asking 5 1/4 @ 50 fl. for strictly choice brands, while second-hand spot lots can be purchased at 49@48 1/2 fl.

Cottonseed oil is nominally quoted at 25@24 1/2 fl. for choice butteroil, and 24@23 1/2 fl. for prime summer yellow, but there is very little doing. Total arrivals of American cotton oil during this week amount to about 3,000 bbls.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.**Provisions.**

Hog products market opened 7 points higher on October lard, but eased a little, while the later options were a little slacker. The stock of lard has been pulled down this month at Chicago 44,800 tes., and is now about 92,000 tes. Other products barely steady; stock of ribs reduced in September 9,700,000 lbs., and of pork, 5,300 bbls. Estimated stocks now of pork, 42,000 bbls., and of ribs, 14,000,000 lbs. ribs. There are continued good cash demands for lard, and probably a slight squeeze of October shorts.

Cottonseed Oil.

There are steadily increasing demands for compound lard, the market for which is now fairly active and firm at the advance for the week. The compound makers are beginning to make inquiries for cotton oil. Exporters show a little more interest for a few small lots of near deliveries. The undertone is a decidedly firm one. Small lots prime yellow in New York on spot sold at 30c. Market to-day in New York, prime yellow, October 29 3/4 @ 30c., with 100 bbls. sold at 29 3/4 c. November, December and January, all at 29 3/4 @ 30c., and the inside price steadily offered for large lots; 100 bbls. May sold at 30c., now at 30@30 1/2 c. Crude, in tanks, at Southeast mills now quite firm at 23c. bid.

Tallow.

City hhd. tallow offered at 4 1/4 c., and 4 1/2 c. further bid. Market not changed in its general features from those indicated in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong. Sale 50,000 lbs. at 8 1/4 c. in New York. Chicago at 8c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21.—We have no change to report in the ammoniate market for the past week. Inquiry from the South continues good, and the volume of business is fair. Sellers are firm in their prices for futures. We quote:

Ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.20 and 10, \$2.25 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20@2.22 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45@2.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30@2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago. Crushed tankage 9 and 20 (future), \$2.60 and 10, \$2.62 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—The market is strong. Prompt delivery is quoted at \$2.17 1/2 to \$2.20, and futures \$2.20 to \$2.25 according to grade and time of delivery.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market remains unchanged. Prompt about \$2.95 to \$2.97 1/2, and futures \$3.02 1/2 to \$3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

SEE PAGE 48.

FOR

Business Opportunities

RETAIL SECTION

ICE WAR IN WORCESTER.

The retail butchers and grocers of Worcester, Mass., have rebelled against \$4 ice, and are negotiating with a large outside company to come into Worcester and supply every member of the organization for the next three or five years with ice at a uniform rate of \$3 a ton, or 15 cents for each 100 pounds. The officers of the association are making every effort to get all the grocers, butchers and provision dealers in Worcester interested. It is probable, they say, that an agreement will be entered into with the outside company at a meeting, to be held on October 4.

The question that interests nearly every family in Worcester is whether the new company will sell ice to the retail trade, and at what price. It is not yet known what the new company will do about the retail trade. While the butchers and grocers say the name of the company cannot be given at this time, for fear of the opposition of the Worcester companies now doing business, it is said to be a large concern. If the new company decides to sell ice at retail at all, it will undersell all the Worcester companies, the members of the association declare. A merry ice war is in prospect, from which local dealers should benefit.

HORSE DOCTOR AS MEAT INSPECTOR.

There is much dissatisfaction among Cleveland, O., butchers over the supposed intention of the board of health to appoint a veterinary surgeon as city meat inspector, and they are vehement in declaring that a butcher rather than a veterinary should be given the job. They hold that a veterinary would know nothing of the practical side of the butchering business, and that he would be incompetent to pass upon the questions which would be brought to him for decision.

Health Officer Friedrich has no sympathy with these claims. He is of the opinion that a man of professional or scientific skill, who could tell diseased meat for a certainty should be appointed inspector. "It would be much easier," said Dr. Friedrich, yesterday, "for a veterinary surgeon to learn what is necessary of the butcher's business than for

a butcher to learn the veterinary surgeon's trade." The health officers believe that a butcher would be of little use as a meat inspector.

THE DEALER'S PROBLEM.

The problem of storekeeping may be expressed as follows: How to sell the best possible goods at the lowest possible prices? Anything like adulteration, short weight frauds or card prices, which interferes with the solution of this problem, is a drawback and an evil from the retail point of view. We urge the retail merchants to concentrate their attention upon the question of the reduction of the cost of doing business rather than upon card prices. A reduction of the expense of doing business, effected either by a lowering of rents and clerks' wages, or by an improvement of the drawing power of the store and the efficiency of the clerks, will be equivalent to an advance of the selling prices and a widening of the profit margin.—Merchants' Review.

TO PREVENT RUSTING OF TOOLS.

Iron and steel tools of all descriptions are kept free from rust by the following: Dissolve one-half ounce of camphor in one pound of hog's lard; take off the scum and mix as much black lead as will give the mixture an iron color. Iron and steel machinery of all kinds, rubbed over with this mixture, and left with it on for twenty-four hours, and then rubbed with a linen cloth, will keep clean for months. If the machinery is for exportation, or the tools to be stored away for any considerable length of time, they should be kept thickly coated with this during that time.

UNION BUTCHERS AND RIVAL SHOPS.

The allied butchers of the San Francisco unions are now discussing the feasibility of opening opposition co-operative shops in the vicinity of such butchers as are known to patronize the slaughter houses under a boycott in San Francisco's butchertown. They have been encouraged by the success of the main shops in Oakland to take up the same plan.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. A. Handley has established a market in Grandview, Tex.

Frank Hon has opened a new butcher shop at Lincoln, Neb.

A. H. Daniel has opened a new shop at Pratt City, Neb.

Dennis Donohue, of Media, Pa., will open a shop next week.

W. Schreyer is opening up a new meat market in Tacoma, Wash.

A. J. Daniels and C. J. Duffy will start a market in Mycena, N. Y.

A. T. Marshall has engaged in the meat business at Pocatello, Ida.

Harvey Argersinger has opened a market again at Gloversville, N. Y.

F. G. Bymer has sold his meat business at Osceola, Ia., to D. B. Hunt.

L. McGuire will shortly engage in the meat business at Jerico, Mo.

Bryant & Son have opened a new meat market at Empire City, Kas.

Smith & Mathis have engaged in the meat business in Joplin, Mo.

L. H. McClung has established his second meat market in Franklin, Neb.

Bonham & Bonham have engaged in the meat business at Cordell, Okla.

I. B. Hill has sold his butcher shop at Holmesville, Neb., to R. Noble.

G. B. Kirkham has purchased the shop of Alexander & Racey at Alva, Okla.

A new market has been opened at Wyoming, N. Y., by Shaw and Jordan.

N. Klein has purchased the butcher shop of Peter Schmit, at Steinauer, Neb.

RAPID DUPLICATING

pays anybody whose time has commercial value, when 5, 10, 20, 30 and more exact copies of forms, letters, PRICE LISTS, INSTRUCTIONS TO SALEMEN, NOTICES TO BRANCHES, ETC., pen or typewritten, are needed.

Practical, indestructible, simple process preferable to Mimeograph, Heklograph—gelatine coated devices.

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OVERHEAD
TRACKING,
With All Appliances

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

331-333 North Second Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Refer to our ad. on page 11.

Frank Korup has disposed of his meat business at Weiser, Ida., to Wold & Hally.

C. A. Paddock has sold his butcher shop in Joplin, Mo., to Adams & Matthews.

Payne & Sons have opened a new market in the Anderson building, at Clyde, Kas.

C. P. Pawling has sold out his meat business to C. W. Waddell at Franklin, Neb.

Joseph Lloyd, a prominent butcher of York, Pa., is dead at the age of 60 years.

H. Herberer has purchased the meat market of P. J. Murphy at Long Pine, Neb.

Fawks & Baier have succeeded to the meat business of Fawks Bros. at Salisbury, Mo.

T. E. Pottinger has succeeded Pottinger & Cox in the meat business at Medford, Ore.

Hack & Benjamin have sold their butcher business in Hooper, Colo., to Chas. Brown.

Cope & Wilson have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Nelson, Neb.

J. W. Readiker has sustained a considerable fire loss in his meat market at Iola, Kas.

Mrs. Belle Stimmel has purchased the butcher shop of A. Stimmel at Okemah, I. T.

Samuel Nace, of Wiota, Pa., is building a smoke house and curing room for his meat market.

Abraham Das & Co. have succeeded John T. Thomas in the meat business at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Charles Pitt has sold his market, on Main street, Meyersdale, Pa., to the Somerset Packing Co.

In a recent fire at Oakley, Kas., the meat market of H. J. Wolfe was considerably damaged.

D. Buchanan has sustained a \$600 fire loss in his slaughter house at Davenport, Wash. No insurance.

William Hamm's shop, at South Stillwater, Minn., was burned recently. Loss about \$700. Cause unknown.

D. B. Cole has succeeded to the butcher business formerly conducted by Ford & Cole at Bristol, S. D.

H. W. Henderson has purchased the grocery and butcher shop of Reitz & Reitz at Kansas City, Kan.

W. E. Rogers & Son have recently established themselves in the meat business at Collinsville, I. T.

L. F. Ward has purchased the meat and confectionery business of West Bros., at Stewartville, Mo.

W. H. Schweers has given a bill of sale to his meat market at San Antonio, Tex., to Mrs. E. A. Haynes.

Penrose & Smith, meat dealers of Lynch, Neb., have dissolved, and Mr. Penrose will continue the business.

A. Burasco sustained a considerable fire loss in her market at Kansas City, Mo.; covered by insurance.

David Barth has sold his market at Lima, O., to his brother, Elmer Barth, who will move it to the Barth Block.

Allen & Helm, who have been conducting a market in Holdenville, I. T., have dissolved, and Mr. Allen will continue.

E. G. Patton, of Newport, Pa., has bought the market of H. C. Kipp at Lewisburg, Pa., and will operate it henceforth.

Marzolf & Rielein, of Aurora, Ill., have bought Fred Ernst's butcher shop, and will add its business to their grocery.

A. B. Baines has bought the C. O. D. market at Spokane, Wash. He was formerly

proprietor of the Portland Market at the same place.

Andy Pfeiffner has returned to Milford, Neb., after an absence of a year, and purchased the meat market of J. A. Raynor.

Howard J. Moore and William E. Hauley, of Canandaigua, N. Y., have formed a partnership and purchased Blanchard Bros.' market.

Franklin D. Brigham, provision dealer at Hyde Park, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with assets \$2,175 and liabilities \$4,056.

Powers' meat market, at Byersville, O., was burned September 22 together with several other buildings, involving a total loss of almost \$75,000.

Austin D. Sullivan, a prominent provision dealer of Portland, Me., died last week at the age of 70 years. He established his business in Portland in 1872.

L. M. Wilson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has sold his market, on South Division street, and purchased the larger one run by Jacob Sanford at 699 South Division street.

The butchers' association of Nashville, Tenn., has decided to admit general merchants to the advantages of the rating agency which the association intends to establish. The association will make the delinquent debtors' list one of the principal features of its work.

DUST MEANS "BUST."

Same old trimming, same old dust, some old fly marks, then a "bust." That's the sad story of many a neglected window in the cities—in the cities, mind you, where the crowds are, where a well-dressed window should always be a source of interest. In the country districts there are many excuses for neglected show windows.—Merchants' Review.

TROUBLE WHEN BUTCHERS COLLIDE.

Magistrate Voorhees, in the Coney Island Court on Tuesday held John Postal, a butcher of 248 Bay Ridge avenue, in \$300 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of assault. He is accused by Lester Wood, also a butcher, of 251 Bay Ridge avenue, of drawing a knife on him when he requested the defendant to pay for the damage caused by the wagons of the two men smashing into each other last Friday. Postal is blamed for the collision.

DETECTING BUTTER COLORING.

J. Vandriken has found that the natural color of butter is completely discharged by amyl nitrite as well as nitrous ether, the former being more effective, especially when it has an acid reaction. He utilizes this property for detecting artificial coloration of butter as follows: Two c.c. of butter are mixed with an equal volume of ether, and shaken with 6 to 8 drops of amyl nitrite. If alcoholic nitrous ether is used, 20 to 30 drops is required. In both cases the butter should be filtered, or more of the reagent is required. The amyl nitrite does not decolorize carrot juice or curcuma, and only slightly modifies the color of saffron; it does decolorize anatto. The nitrous ether does not decolorize carrot juice, saffron or curcuma, and only slightly modifies anatto.

THE DEALER AND FOOD LEGISLATION.

A man, whose brains and experience entitle him to a respectful hearing, was reported recently as saying: "I say that all pure food legislation menaces the retail dealer. He is absolutely a middle man, in nine cases out of ten, unaware of the real character of the mixtures which he sells, and yet no matter how a pure food law may be framed, its annoyance will surely fall on the retailer's head."

At any rate, practically all the annoyance that has resulted from food legislation enacted up to the present time has fallen on the retailer's head. Innocent of wrongdoing, yet he has been made to submit to arrest and forced to pay fines and subjected to other annoyances, while the fault lay at the door of another. It may be, and undoubtedly is, possible to frame food laws so as to minimize the annoyance to the retailer and let the punishment fall upon the parties actually guilty of the acts of adulteration, but no such law has been passed by any state legislature in this country so far.

It is well for retailers to favor the manufacture and sale of pure food, but it is hard to suppress a smile when we hear them clamoring for the passage of food laws, which, when passed, only increase their troubles and burdens. If the laws afforded protection to retailers, if they punished the guilty instead of the innocent, then there would be good reason to clamor for them. But such is not the case, and it moreover seems impossible to secure legislation recognizing retailers' rights to protection, a fact which they must, in the midst of their clamor, be aware of.—Grocer's Criterion.

PRESERVING LEATHER.

There is nothing better than good castor oil for preserving leather. Applied once a month, or once or twice a week in snowy weather, it not only keeps the leather soft, but makes it waterproof. Copal varnish is the best thing to apply to the soles; but the latter should be thoroughly dry, and if they have been worn, they should be previously roughed on the surface before applying the varnish. Linseed oil is perhaps better than nothing, but it rots the leather, hence the objection to dubbings and other mix-ups of mutton suets, linseed oil, etc. With regard to castor oil, it may further be said that it does not prevent a polish being produced on the boots; and that leather so treated is avoided by rats, if even its proportion be only one-third to two-thirds of tallow.

ONE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

Junior Partner—I've been watching that new clerk to-day, and I counted at least five chances he had to work off that damaged stuff on transient customers, but he didn't do it.

Senior Partner—Yes, we'll have to do something about him. He looked after our interests very conscientiously at first, but he's been getting more dishonest of late.—Trade.

Every retail butcher should keep up to date by reading *The National Provisioner*.

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